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I - INTRODUCTION

The fifteenth annual report to Congress on voting practices in the UN General Assembly and the Security Council in 1997 is submitted in compliance with Public Law 101-167. The report statistically measures voting records of UN member states individually, by geographical regions, and by selected bloc groupings, in comparison with the U.S. voting record. It also lists and describes important General Assembly resolutions adopted by the 52nd General Assembly in the fall of 1997, as well as all Security Council resolutions for the entire year.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 52nd session of the General Assembly opened on September 16 and held 79 plenary sessions before recessing on December 22. It adopted 270 resolutions, about the same as in 1996, but significantly below the 332 resolutions of 1990. This reflects the success of the United States and others in their effort to reduce the number of resolutions—by combining some issues, considering others only every two or three years, and dropping some entirely. The main subjects of the resolutions continued to be arms control, the Middle East, and human rights.

Of the 270 resolutions adopted, 75.2% (203) were adopted by consensus, somewhat more than the 72.9% in 1996, but a little below the 76.6% in 1995 and 77.4% in 1994. These figures illustrate the high rate of consensus agreement in the work of the General Assembly.

Voting Coincidence with the United States

On non-consensus issues, i.e., those on which a vote was taken, the average overall General Assembly voting coincidence of all UN members with the United States in 1997 was 46.7%, down from 49.4% in 1996 and 50.6% in 1995. This decline in the past two years reverses the steady and dramatic increase in the several years since the end of the Cold War. (See the graphs at the end of this section.) The 50.6% in 1995 was the first time the coincidence figure had exceeded 50% since 1978, and is more than three times the low point of 15.4% in 1988. When consensus resolutions are factored in as votes identical to those of the United States, a much higher measure of agreement with U.S. positions is reached. This figure, which more accurately reflects the work of the General Assembly, also decreased from two years ago. It was 87.3% in 1997, 87.3% also in 1996, and 88.2% in 1995. The decrease in these two measurements was not large, but it continues the gradual decline from the

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high reached in 1995 after the upward trend in the years following the end of the Cold War.

The coincidence figure on votes considered important to U.S. interests (59.2%) is once again higher than the percentage registered on overall votes (46.7%). The graphs at the end of this section illustrate this point. A side-by-side comparison of important and overall votes for each UN member is at the end of Section III.

The decrease in voting coincidence with the United States on overall votes (from 50.6% in 1995 to 49.4% in 1996 and to 46.7% in 1997) was reflected also in human rights votes (from 81% to 68.3% to 61.9%) and on Middle East votes (from 35.2% to 28.3% to 26.2%). Disarmament and arms control issues, on the other hand, registered another small increase (from 60.9% to 62.3% to 65.8%). Until 1996, all major issue categories showed large increases in voting coincidence since the end of the Cold War, although the figure for the sensitive and still contentious Middle East issues experienced a somewhat more checkered up-and-down history. (See the graph on votes by issue categories at the end of this section.)

As in past years, Israel (93.3%) and the United Kingdom (79.4%) were among the highest in voting coincidence with the United States. Most members of the Western European and Others group (WEOG) continued to score high coincidence levels (the average was 70.9%). The Eastern European group also scored high again (average 68.6%), the same as in 1996 but a slight drop from 1995. After this group's meteoric rise in coincidence with the United States following the dissolution of the Soviet bloc, it largely matches the coincidence level of the Western European countries. Most other geographic and political groups decreased in voting coincidence with the United States in 1997. (See the graph at the end of this section.)

Among the lowest scoring countries were Angola, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Cuba, India, DPR of Korea, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Syria, and Vietnam, all under 25%.

Realization of U.S. Priorities

At the 52nd General Assembly, realization of U.S. priorities was mixed. The U.S. dues assessment rate remains at 25% despite our attempt to reduce it to 22% or lower. An understanding was reached, however, on the possibility of reopening the discussion on scales of assessment in the summer of 1998. Little progress was made on Security Council expansion. Unhelpful rhetoric again characterized the debate on Cuba and the Middle East, but a resolution noting the shortcomings of human rights practices in Cuba was adopted. A resolution critical of "unilateral coercive economic measures" was adopted over U.S.

opposition. U.S. arrears in payment of assessed dues, and the linking of arrears payments to UN reforms, continued to make it difficult to exert U.S. leadership at the United Nations. The U.S. embargo of Cuba—viewed as extraterritorial, interventionist, restrictive of free trade, and contradictory to the post-Cold War spirit of cooperation—remained a contentious issue.

However, active U.S. engagement and assertive multilateral efforts did lead to a number of successes:

— **Adoption of a resolution supporting the Secretary General's UN reform efforts and initiatives.** Several U.S. goals were accomplished, in that the resolution: (1) creates a position of Deputy Secretary General, to be appointed by the Secretary General without General Assembly interference, (2) requires ECOSOC review of its machinery, including the regional and functional commissions, (3) requires arrangements for better ECOSOC governance oversight of UN funds and programs, (4) designates the Emergency Relief Coordinator as the UN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator, (5) expedites the draft code of conduct for UN employees, (6) authorizes Secretariat activity in developing detailed proposals for results-based budgeting, (7) calls for more detail as to proposals for sunset provisions on UN program mandates, (8) spurs implementation of further General Assembly procedural improvements, and (9) calls for development of measures to enhance rapid deployment capacity in peacekeeping operations. Reform of the Security Council was separately discussed, but no agreement was reached on any of the key issues: the size of the Council, the countries to be added, and the use of the veto. Discussions are to continue in 1998 in the working group.

— **Approval of the 1998-1999 UN budget.** The budget of \$2,532,331,000 provides full funding of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, approval of the new Deputy Secretary General post, approval of posts for the Secretary General's strategic planning unit, and new and upgraded posts for activities in advancement of women.

— **Agreement to consider reopening discussion of the scale of assessments in 1998 for the years 1999 and 2000.** While the scale retains the ceiling of 25% despite the U.S. attempt to reduce it to 20%, the agreement to revisit the issue in 1998 is a partial victory that permits the Administration to work with Congress in 1998 on an arrears payment package and to continue to work with UN members on assessment rate reform. For reopening the discussion, there are certain conditions that are intended to describe significant commitment by the United States to pay its arrears. The Fifth (Budget and Financial) Committee decided not to address the peacekeeping scale of assessment at this session, but there was some support for addressing the issue at the resumed session in May 1998.

— **Adoption of the U.S.-initiated draft International Convention for Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.** This convention fills an important gap in international law by expanding the legal framework for international coop-

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eration in the investigation, prosecution, and extradition of persons who engage in such bombings. The convention limits the availability of the political offense exception to extradition and contemplates temporary extradition of nationals for trial. Consistent with U.S. views, it does not apply to activities of armed forces in the course of armed conflict that are governed by the law of war, or to the official activities of state military forces at any time.

— **Adoption of U.S.-initiated resolutions on human rights** in Cuba, the former Yugoslavia, and Sudan. Adoption of these and other resolutions on human rights sent a strong message that such matters are not purely internal issues. The General Assembly also adopted a U.S.-initiated resolution strengthening the UN role in electoral processes and in promoting democracy. Also, the Assembly adopted other human rights resolutions cosponsored by the United States: human rights in Iraq, Iran, and Nigeria, improvement of the status of women in the UN Secretariat, traditional practices affecting the health of women and girls, religious intolerance, and protection of UN personnel.

— **Acceptance of resolution language on the benefits of trade liberalization**, the essential role of the private sector in development, and the responsibility of national governments to create a stable macroeconomic environment. Reference was also made to implementing the 1996 declaration on corruption and bribery. Also, a resolution was adopted establishing a process for a long-term review of financing for development, without approving an expensive world conference on the subject.

— **Adoption of a resolution on anti-personnel landmines**, moving forward the process of achieving a comprehensive ban on such landmines while protecting essential military requirements. Also, both arms control resolutions introduced by the United States—on compliance with arms limitation, disarmament, and non-proliferation agreements, and on U.S.-Russia bilateral nuclear arms negotiations—were adopted.

— **On Middle East issues, acceptance of Israeli credentials and rejection of the Palestinian attempt to upgrade its status.** Israeli credentials were adopted without comment despite the Palestinian challenge to make them invalid for the occupied territories. An attempt to upgrade the status of the Palestine Liberation Organization to a position superior to that of observer states was prevented. The upgrade would have harmed the prospects for moving the Middle East peace process forward. It would also have set a bad precedent by overturning decades of practice, and could have led to attempts by others to press for similar rights.

SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council was again in 1997 a major focus of U.S. attention in the United Nations. The continuing tendency toward consensus among its

members facilitated the Council's adoption of 54 resolutions during the year, fewer than in each of the past five years, but still far more than during the Cold War era when Council action was often frustrated. The large number of resolutions adopted reflects the continuing reliance of member countries on Security Council action to assist in resolving threats to peace and security following the end of the Cold War.

The Security Council was again heavily involved in giving direction to UN peacekeeping and mediation efforts throughout the world in 1997. These efforts are described in Section IV.

Voting coincidence percentages for Security Council members were again high. Most resolutions were adopted unanimously: 50 out of 54 (93%). Three resolutions were vetoed, hence not adopted. The United States vetoed two draft resolutions that condemned Israel's settlement activities, and China vetoed a draft resolution on UN military observers in Guatemala (see descriptions in the Security Council section). The three vetoes were the only negative votes in 1997. There were only 8 abstentions out of the 810 votes cast on the 54 resolutions adopted. The abstentions were by China (three on Albania and Iraq), Russia (twice on Iraq), and one each by Egypt, France, and Kenya (all on the same resolution concerning sanctions on Iraq). Costa Rica abstained on one of the resolutions vetoed by the United States.

FORMAT AND METHODOLOGY

This voting report continues the feature added in 1993: an additional column in the tables in Section II (Overall Votes), which presents the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States after including consensus resolutions as additional identical votes. Since not all states are equally active at the United Nations, we have credited to each country a portion of the 203 consensus resolutions based on its participation in the 87 recorded plenary votes. Each country's participation rate was calculated by dividing the number of Yes/No/Abstain votes it cast in plenary (i.e., the number of times it was not absent) by the total of plenary votes. This is the same methodology used to combine important votes and important consensus actions since 1989.

This report also adds to the Important Votes tables (in Section III) an additional column presenting the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States after including important consensus resolutions as additional identical votes. The figures in this column are comparable to the figures for overall votes plus consensus resolutions described in the above paragraph.

These columns that include consensus actions provide another perspective on UN activity. In our view, they reflect more accurately the extent of cooperation and agreement in the General Assembly.

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Other columns in the report remain the same. The presentation is consistent with provisions of PL 101-167, and the methodology employed is the same since the report's inception.

The tables in this report provide a measurement of the voting coincidence of UN member countries with the United States. However, readers are cautioned about interpreting voting coincidence percentages. The percentages in the last column, using the older methodology, are calculated using only votes on which both the United States and the other country in question voted Yes or No; not included are those instances when either abstained or was absent. Abstentions and absences are often difficult to interpret, but they make a mathematical difference, sometimes major, in the percentage results. Inclusion of the number of abstentions and absences in the tables of this report enables readers to include them in calculating voting coincidence percentages if they wish to do so. The percentages in the second column from the right reflect more fully the activity of the General Assembly. However, this calculation assumes, for want of an attendance record, that all countries were present or absent for consensus resolutions in the same ratio as for recorded votes. Moreover, the content of resolutions should be considered in interpreting the figures in either column. There may be overwhelming agreement with the U.S. position on a matter of less importance to us and less support on a resolution we consider more important. These differences are difficult to quantify and to present in one or two coincidence figures.

A country's voting record in the United Nations is only one dimension of its relations with the United States. Bilateral economic, strategic, and political issues are often more directly important to U.S. interests. Nevertheless, a country's behavior at the United Nations is always relevant to its bilateral relationship with the United States, a point the Secretary of State regularly makes in letters of instruction to new U.S. ambassadors. This is also why copies of this report are presented to UN member foreign ministries throughout the world and to member state missions to the United Nations in New York. The Security Council and the General Assembly are arguably the most important international bodies in the world, dealing as they do with such vital issues as threats to peace and security, disarmament, development, humanitarian relief, human rights, the environment, and narcotics—all of which can and do directly affect major U.S. interests.

II - GENERAL ASSEMBLY — OVERALL VOTES

There were 87 recorded plenary votes at the 52nd UNGA—67 on resolutions as a whole, 15 on separate paragraphs, 2 on procedures, and 3 on decisions. Of these 87 votes, the United States voted Yes 31 times and No 41 times; it abstained on 15 votes.

COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTE

The tables which follow are based on the 72 instances the United States voted either Yes or No in plenary. Columns show the number of times the United States and the country listed cast identical (Yes/Yes or No/No) and opposite (Yes/No or No/Yes) votes, as well as the number of times the country abstained and was absent for these 72 votes. The voting coincidence percentages are derived by dividing the number of identical votes by the total of identical and opposite votes, the same method used in all previous editions of this report. The column headed “Voting Coincidence (Including Consensus)” — which was new with the 1993 report—presents the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States after including consensus resolutions as additional identical votes. Extent of participation was also factored in (see the section on format and methodology in the Introduction).

Section II has four parts. The first lists UN member states both alphabetically and in rank order by voting coincidence percentage. The second lists them by UN regional grouping, in rank order by voting coincidence percentage. The third lists countries by other important groupings, again in rank order. The final part compares 1997 voting coincidence percentages of UN members with the preceding five years.

Countries with asterisks in the Voting Coincidence columns did not vote during the session. Under Article 19 of the UN Charter, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Gambia, Iraq, Sao Tome and Principe, and Somalia did not vote at the 52nd UNGA because their financial contributions were in arrears. In 1992, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was denied permission to participate further in Assembly proceedings until it applied for and was granted readmission. Cambodia’s seat was left vacant because of a credentials challenge. Palau and Seychelles did not participate.

The United States once again voted No in plenary more often than any other UN member. As in 1996, it voted No alone in plenary only twice (fewer times than in other recent years, and far fewer than the 20 times at the 44th session in 1989). The United States voted with only one other country on 18 occasions (17 with Israel and once with the United Kingdom). Five times it voted No with two other countries (with Israel three times, joined by Uzbekistan, Marshall Islands, or the United Kingdom; and twice with France and the United Kingdom). The two U.S. votes in isolation were on alleged coercion of developing countries and a Cuban resolution on human rights. Votes with Israel were mostly on issues regarding the Middle East, Palestine, and the occupied territories. Those with the United Kingdom and France were on decolonization and arms control issues.

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All Countries (Alphabetical)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSEN- CES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Afghanistan	18	41	3	10	82.3%	30.5%
Albania	37	16	8	11	92.8%	69.8%
Algeria	19	42	10	1	83.9%	31.1%
Andorra	43	17	12	0	93.4%	71.7%
Angola	8	29	4	31	80.5%	21.6%
Antigua/Barbuda	22	40	7	3	84.4%	35.5%
Argentina	32	25	15	0	90.4%	56.1%
Armenia	30	20	17	5	91.7%	60.0%
Australia	40	19	13	0	92.7%	67.8%
Austria	41	18	13	0	93.1%	69.5%
Azerbaijan	25	26	9	12	88.5%	49.0%
Bahamas	27	38	4	3	85.2%	41.5%
Bahrain	21	39	8	4	84.3%	35.0%
Bangladesh	24	43	5	0	83.8%	35.8%
Barbados	22	37	4	9	84.3%	37.3%
Belarus	28	24	20	0	90.6%	53.8%
Belgium	45	16	11	0	93.9%	73.8%
Belize	22	38	4	8	84.0%	36.7%
Benin	23	40	6	3	84.6%	36.5%
Bhutan	18	40	8	6	83.5%	31.0%
Bolivia	31	38	3	0	86.0%	44.9%
Bosnia/Herzegovina ...	0	0	0	72	*	*
Botswana	26	42	4	0	84.4%	38.2%
Brazil	29	39	4	0	85.6%	42.6%
Brunei	22	43	7	0	84.0%	33.8%
Bulgaria	43	10	19	0	96.1%	81.1%
Burkina Faso	19	40	7	6	83.7%	32.2%
Burundi	4	10	8	50	86.2%	28.6%
Cambodia	0	0	0	72	*	*
Cameroon	22	40	8	2	84.5%	35.5%
Canada	43	17	12	0	93.5%	71.7%
Cape Verde	6	25	6	35	81.3%	19.4%
Central African Rep. ...	0	0	0	72	*	*
Chad	3	11	5	53	82.5%	21.4%
Chile	30	37	4	1	86.2%	44.8%
China	16	42	10	4	83.0%	27.6%
Colombia	24	42	6	0	84.4%	36.4%
Comoros	3	16	2	51	78.7%	15.8%
Congo	17	26	3	26	85.4%	39.5%
Costa Rica	26	28	1	17	86.4%	48.1%
Cote d'Ivoire	23	40	9	0	85.0%	36.5%
Croatia	41	17	13	1	93.4%	70.7%
Cuba	7	46	17	2	81.5%	13.2%
Cyprus	31	23	18	0	91.1%	57.4%
Czech Republic	45	17	10	0	93.6%	72.6%
DPR of Korea	2	44	9	17	78.5%	4.3%
Dem. Rep. of Congo ...	12	23	10	27	85.1%	34.3%
Denmark	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%

II - Overall Votes

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Djibouti	24	42	0	6	83.4%	36.4%
Dominica	19	26	2	25	85.2%	42.2%
Dominican Rep.	24	23	3	22	87.7%	51.1%
Ecuador	28	37	6	1	86.1%	43.1%
Egypt	21	40	8	3	84.4%	34.4%
El Salvador	28	38	2	4	85.1%	42.4%
Equatorial Guinea	17	29	12	14	86.1%	37.0%
Eritrea	19	33	9	11	85.3%	36.5%
Estonia	42	16	13	1	93.8%	72.4%
Ethiopia	23	36	11	2	85.9%	39.0%
Fiji	22	32	7	11	85.7%	40.7%
Finland	44	16	12	0	93.9%	73.3%
France	47	13	12	0	95.1%	78.3%
Gabon	16	37	6	13	83.3%	30.2%
Gambia	0	0	0	72	*	*
Georgia	31	13	25	3	94.6%	70.5%
Germany	45	16	11	0	93.9%	73.8%
Ghana	20	43	6	3	83.4%	31.7%
Greece	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Grenada	20	36	12	4	85.3%	35.7%
Guatemala	27	36	6	3	85.7%	42.9%
Guinea	24	41	6	1	84.3%	36.9%
Guinea-Bissau	19	40	7	6	83.4%	32.2%
Guyana	27	41	4	0	84.7%	39.7%
Haiti	25	33	1	13	85.1%	43.1%
Honduras	27	40	2	3	84.5%	40.3%
Hungary	45	17	10	0	93.5%	72.6%
Iceland	45	16	11	0	93.9%	73.8%
India	12	48	12	0	81.7%	20.0%
Indonesia	21	45	6	0	83.3%	31.8%
Iran	17	45	8	2	82.6%	27.4%
Iraq	0	0	0	72	*	*
Ireland	40	19	13	0	92.7%	67.8%
Israel	56	4	12	0	98.5%	93.3%
Italy	45	17	10	0	93.6%	72.6%
Jamaica	26	39	7	0	85.4%	40.0%
Japan	37	18	17	0	93.0%	67.3%
Jordan	20	40	6	6	83.6%	33.3%
Kazakhstan	31	24	17	0	90.7%	56.4%
Kenya	22	39	11	0	85.2%	36.1%
Kuwait	27	39	4	2	85.2%	40.9%
Kyrgyzstan	27	27	16	2	89.2%	50.0%
Laos	9	40	9	14	81.4%	18.4%
Latvia	41	15	13	3	94.0%	73.2%
Lebanon	11	38	11	12	82.3%	22.4%
Lesotho	7	10	3	52	85.4%	41.2%
Liberia	23	36	13	0	86.3%	39.0%
Libya	14	49	7	2	80.9%	22.2%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Liechtenstein	40	17	15	0	93.5%	70.2%
Lithuania	43	15	14	0	94.3%	74.1%
Luxembourg	46	16	10	0	94.0%	74.2%
Madagascar	19	27	1	25	85.3%	41.3%
Malawi	21	39	5	7	83.9%	35.0%
Malaysia	23	42	7	0	84.3%	35.4%
Maldives	26	41	3	2	84.5%	38.8%
Mali	22	40	7	3	84.2%	35.5%
Malta	33	29	10	0	89.1%	53.2%
Marshall Islands	32	11	28	1	95.5%	74.4%
Mauritania	19	37	7	9	84.0%	33.9%
Mauritius	23	39	6	4	84.6%	37.1%
Mexico	24	40	8	0	85.0%	37.5%
Micronesia	35	0	25	12	100.0%	100.0%
Monaco	45	13	11	3	94.8%	77.6%
Mongolia	29	35	5	3	86.5%	45.3%
Morocco	23	37	5	7	84.7%	38.3%
Mozambique	21	41	8	2	84.0%	33.9%
Myanmar (Burma)	16	45	10	1	82.8%	26.2%
Namibia	21	43	6	2	83.3%	32.8%
Nepal	24	38	8	2	85.1%	38.7%
Netherlands	46	16	10	0	94.0%	74.2%
New Zealand	40	21	11	0	92.0%	65.6%
Nicaragua	25	34	4	9	85.5%	42.4%
Niger	25	45	2	0	83.5%	35.7%
Nigeria	21	47	4	0	82.4%	30.9%
Norway	45	14	13	0	94.7%	76.3%
Oman	23	42	4	3	83.9%	35.4%
Pakistan	20	44	8	0	83.5%	31.3%
Palau	0	0	0	72	*	*
Panama	26	37	7	2	85.8%	41.3%
Papua New Guinea	21	41	10	0	84.5%	33.9%
Paraguay	29	38	3	2	85.4%	43.3%
Peru	27	39	6	0	85.5%	40.9%
Philippines	21	43	8	0	83.9%	32.8%
Poland	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Portugal	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Qatar	24	44	2	2	83.5%	35.3%
Rep. of Korea	30	18	24	0	92.8%	62.5%
Rep. of Moldova	37	16	17	2	93.6%	69.8%
Romania	43	16	12	1	93.8%	72.9%
Russia	34	24	14	0	90.8%	58.6%
Rwanda	10	10	10	42	89.9%	50.0%
St. Kitts/Nevis	16	36	7	13	83.5%	30.8%
St. Lucia	20	40	9	3	84.4%	33.3%
St. Vincent/Gren.	17	18	3	34	87.6%	48.6%
Samoa	31	33	8	0	87.5%	48.4%
San Marino	38	20	14	0	92.3%	65.5%

II - Overall Votes

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL		OPPOSITE	ABSTEN-	TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
	VOTES	VOTES					INCLUDING	VOTES
							CONSENSUS	ONLY
Sao Tome/Principe	0	0	0	72			*	*
Saudi Arabia	19	42	9	2			83.7%	31.1%
Senegal	26	37	7	2			85.7%	41.3%
Seychelles	0	0	0	72			*	*
Sierra Leone	24	40	6	2			84.6%	37.5%
Singapore	22	39	11	0			85.2%	36.1%
Slovak Republic	43	17	12	0			93.5%	71.7%
Slovenia	43	17	12	0			93.5%	71.7%
Solomon Islands	30	32	8	2			87.5%	48.4%
Somalia	0	0	0	72			*	*
South Africa	27	39	6	0			85.4%	40.9%
Spain	44	17	11	0			93.6%	72.1%
Sri Lanka	22	43	7	0			84.0%	33.8%
Sudan	20	49	2	1			81.8%	29.0%
Suriname	21	40	6	5			83.8%	34.4%
Swaziland	27	33	12	0			87.5%	45.0%
Sweden	42	19	11	0			92.8%	68.9%
Syria	7	43	8	14			79.8%	14.0%
Tajikistan	24	15	14	19			91.9%	61.5%
Thailand	24	41	7	0			84.7%	36.9%
TFYR Macedonia	41	17	14	0			93.5%	70.7%
Togo	21	42	9	0			84.2%	33.3%
Trinidad/Tobago	25	39	6	2			84.9%	39.1%
Tunisia	23	42	6	1			84.2%	35.4%
Turkey	34	26	9	3			89.8%	56.7%
Turkmenistan	18	7	12	35			94.5%	72.0%
Uganda	17	41	7	7			82.9%	29.3%
Ukraine	34	23	15	0			91.2%	59.6%
United Arab Emir.	21	41	6	4			83.8%	33.9%
United Kingdom	50	13	9	0			95.1%	79.4%
UR Tanzania	18	42	12	0			84.0%	30.0%
Uruguay	27	32	9	4			87.0%	45.8%
Uzbekistan	29	10	7	26			93.8%	74.4%
Vanuatu	27	38	3	4			85.0%	41.5%
Venezuela	28	40	4	0			85.2%	41.2%
Vietnam	9	44	8	11			80.5%	17.0%
Yemen	21	42	1	8			82.9%	33.3%
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	72			*	*
Zambia	22	31	10	9			86.8%	41.5%
Zimbabwe	18	43	6	5			82.8%	29.5%
Average	25.3	29.0	8.3	9.4			87.3%	46.7%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

All Countries (By Voting Coincidence Percentage)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Micronesia	35	0	25	12	100.0%	100.0%
Israel	56	4	12	0	98.5%	93.3%
Bulgaria	43	10	19	0	96.1%	81.1%
United Kingdom	50	13	9	0	95.1%	79.4%
France	47	13	12	0	95.1%	78.3%
Monaco	45	13	11	3	94.8%	77.6%
Norway	45	14	13	0	94.7%	76.3%
Marshall Islands	32	11	28	1	95.5%	74.4%
Uzbekistan	29	10	7	26	93.8%	74.4%
Luxembourg	46	16	10	0	94.0%	74.2%
Netherlands	46	16	10	0	94.0%	74.2%
Lithuania	43	15	14	0	94.3%	74.1%
Belgium	45	16	11	0	93.9%	73.8%
Germany	45	16	11	0	93.9%	73.8%
Iceland	45	16	11	0	93.9%	73.8%
Finland	44	16	12	0	93.9%	73.3%
Latvia	41	15	13	3	94.0%	73.2%
Romania	43	16	12	1	93.8%	72.9%
Czech Republic	45	17	10	0	93.6%	72.6%
Hungary	45	17	10	0	93.5%	72.6%
Italy	45	17	10	0	93.6%	72.6%
Estonia	42	16	13	1	93.8%	72.4%
Denmark	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Greece	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Poland	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Portugal	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Spain	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Turkmenistan	18	7	12	35	94.5%	72.0%
Andorra	43	17	12	0	93.4%	71.7%
Canada	43	17	12	0	93.5%	71.7%
Slovak Republic	43	17	12	0	93.5%	71.7%
Slovenia	43	17	12	0	93.5%	71.7%
Croatia	41	17	13	1	93.4%	70.7%
TFYR Macedonia	41	17	14	0	93.5%	70.7%
Georgia	31	13	25	3	94.6%	70.5%
Liechtenstein	40	17	15	0	93.5%	70.2%
Albania	37	16	8	11	92.8%	69.8%
Rep. of Moldova	37	16	17	2	93.6%	69.8%
Austria	41	18	13	0	93.1%	69.5%
Sweden	42	19	11	0	92.8%	68.9%
Australia	40	19	13	0	92.7%	67.8%
Ireland	40	19	13	0	92.7%	67.8%
Japan	37	18	17	0	93.0%	67.3%
New Zealand	40	21	11	0	92.0%	65.6%
San Marino	38	20	14	0	92.3%	65.5%
Rep. of Korea	30	18	24	0	92.8%	62.5%
Tajikistan	24	15	14	19	91.9%	61.5%
Armenia	30	20	17	5	91.7%	60.0%

II - Overall Votes

All Countries (By Voting Coincidence Percentage) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Ukraine	34	23	15	0	91.2%	59.6%
Russia	34	24	14	0	90.8%	58.6%
Cyprus	31	23	18	0	91.1%	57.4%
Turkey	34	26	9	3	89.8%	56.7%
Kazakhstan	31	24	17	0	90.7%	56.4%
Argentina	32	25	15	0	90.4%	56.1%
Belarus	28	24	20	0	90.6%	53.8%
Malta	33	29	10	0	89.1%	53.2%
Dominican Rep.	24	23	3	22	87.7%	51.1%
Kyrgyzstan	27	27	16	2	89.2%	50.0%
Rwanda	10	10	10	42	89.9%	50.0%
Azerbaijan	25	26	9	12	88.5%	49.0%
St. Vincent/Gren.	17	18	3	34	87.6%	48.6%
Samoa	31	33	8	0	87.5%	48.4%
Solomon Islands	30	32	8	2	87.5%	48.4%
Costa Rica	26	28	1	17	86.4%	48.1%
Uruguay	27	32	9	4	87.0%	45.8%
Mongolia	29	35	5	3	86.5%	45.3%
Swaziland	27	33	12	0	87.5%	45.0%
Bolivia	31	38	3	0	86.0%	44.9%
Chile	30	37	4	1	86.2%	44.8%
Paraguay	29	38	3	2	85.4%	43.3%
Haiti	25	33	1	13	85.1%	43.1%
Ecuador	28	37	6	1	86.1%	43.1%
Guatemala	27	36	6	3	85.7%	42.9%
Brazil	29	39	4	0	85.6%	42.6%
El Salvador	28	38	2	4	85.1%	42.4%
Nicaragua	25	34	4	9	85.5%	42.4%
Dominica	19	26	2	25	85.2%	42.2%
Bahamas	27	38	4	3	85.2%	41.5%
Vanuatu	27	38	3	4	85.0%	41.5%
Zambia	22	31	10	9	86.8%	41.5%
Madagascar	19	27	1	25	85.3%	41.3%
Panama	26	37	7	2	85.8%	41.3%
Senegal	26	37	7	2	85.7%	41.3%
Lesotho	7	10	3	52	85.4%	41.2%
Venezuela	28	40	4	0	85.2%	41.2%
Kuwait	27	39	4	2	85.2%	40.9%
Peru	27	39	6	0	85.5%	40.9%
South Africa	27	39	6	0	85.4%	40.9%
Fiji	22	32	7	11	85.7%	40.7%
Honduras	27	40	2	3	84.5%	40.3%
Jamaica	26	39	7	0	85.4%	40.0%
Guyana	27	41	4	0	84.7%	39.7%
Congo	17	26	3	26	85.4%	39.5%
Trinidad/Tobago	25	39	6	2	84.9%	39.1%
Ethiopia	23	36	11	2	85.9%	39.0%
Liberia	23	36	13	0	86.3%	39.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

All Countries (By Voting Coincidence Percentage) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Maldives	26	41	3	2	84.5%	38.8%
Nepal	24	38	8	2	85.1%	38.7%
Morocco	23	37	5	7	84.7%	38.3%
Botswana	26	42	4	0	84.4%	38.2%
Mexico	24	40	8	0	85.0%	37.5%
Sierra Leone	24	40	6	2	84.6%	37.5%
Barbados	22	37	4	9	84.3%	37.3%
Mauritius	23	39	6	4	84.6%	37.1%
Equatorial Guinea	17	29	12	14	86.1%	37.0%
Guinea	24	41	6	1	84.3%	36.9%
Thailand	24	41	7	0	84.7%	36.9%
Belize	22	38	4	8	84.0%	36.7%
Eritrea	19	33	9	11	85.3%	36.5%
Benin	23	40	6	3	84.6%	36.5%
Cote d'Ivoire	23	40	9	0	85.0%	36.5%
Colombia	24	42	6	0	84.4%	36.4%
Djibouti	24	42	0	6	83.4%	36.4%
Kenya	22	39	11	0	85.2%	36.1%
Singapore	22	39	11	0	85.2%	36.1%
Bangladesh	24	43	5	0	83.8%	35.8%
Grenada	20	36	12	4	85.3%	35.7%
Niger	25	45	2	0	83.5%	35.7%
Antigua/Barbuda	22	40	7	3	84.4%	35.5%
Cameroon	22	40	8	2	84.5%	35.5%
Mali	22	40	7	3	84.2%	35.5%
Malaysia	23	42	7	0	84.3%	35.4%
Oman	23	42	4	3	83.9%	35.4%
Tunisia	23	42	6	1	84.2%	35.4%
Qatar	24	44	2	2	83.5%	35.3%
Bahrain	21	39	8	4	84.3%	35.0%
Malawi	21	39	5	7	83.9%	35.0%
Egypt	21	40	8	3	84.4%	34.4%
Suriname	21	40	6	5	83.8%	34.4%
Dem. Rep. of Congo ...	12	23	10	27	85.1%	34.3%
Mauritania	19	37	7	9	84.0%	33.9%
Mozambique	21	41	8	2	84.0%	33.9%
Papua New Guinea	21	41	10	0	84.5%	33.9%
United Arab Emir.	21	41	6	4	83.8%	33.9%
Brunei	22	43	7	0	84.0%	33.8%
Sri Lanka	22	43	7	0	84.0%	33.8%
Jordan	20	40	6	6	83.6%	33.3%
St. Lucia	20	40	9	3	84.4%	33.3%
Togo	21	42	9	0	84.2%	33.3%
Yemen	21	42	1	8	82.9%	33.3%
Namibia	21	43	6	2	83.3%	32.8%
Philippines	21	43	8	0	83.9%	32.8%
Burkina Faso	19	40	7	6	83.7%	32.2%
Guinea-Bissau	19	40	7	6	83.4%	32.2%

II - Overall Votes

All Countries (By Voting Coincidence Percentage) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSEN- CES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Indonesia	21	45	6	0	83.3%	31.8%
Ghana	20	43	6	3	83.4%	31.7%
Pakistan	20	44	8	0	83.5%	31.3%
Algeria	19	42	10	1	83.9%	31.1%
Saudi Arabia	19	42	9	2	83.7%	31.1%
Bhutan	18	40	8	6	83.5%	31.0%
Nigeria	21	47	4	0	82.4%	30.9%
St. Kitts/Nevis	16	36	7	13	83.5%	30.8%
Afghanistan	18	41	3	10	82.3%	30.5%
Gabon	16	37	6	13	83.3%	30.2%
UR Tanzania	18	42	12	0	84.0%	30.0%
Zimbabwe	18	43	6	5	82.8%	29.5%
Uganda	17	41	7	7	82.9%	29.3%
Sudan	20	49	2	1	81.8%	29.0%
Burundi	4	10	8	50	86.2%	28.6%
China	16	42	10	4	83.0%	27.6%
Iran	17	45	8	2	82.6%	27.4%
Myanmar (Burma)	16	45	10	1	82.8%	26.2%
Lebanon	11	38	11	12	82.3%	22.4%
Libya	14	49	7	2	80.9%	22.2%
Angola	8	29	4	31	80.5%	21.6%
Chad	3	11	5	53	82.5%	21.4%
India	12	48	12	0	81.7%	20.0%
Cape Verde	6	25	6	35	81.3%	19.4%
Laos	9	40	9	14	81.4%	18.4%
Vietnam	9	44	8	11	80.5%	17.0%
Comoros	3	16	2	51	78.7%	15.8%
Syria	7	43	8	14	79.8%	14.0%
Cuba	7	46	17	2	81.5%	13.2%
DPR of Korea	2	44	9	17	78.5%	4.3%
Bosnia/Herzegovina ...	0	0	0	72	*	*
Cambodia	0	0	0	72	*	*
Central African Rep. ...	0	0	0	72	*	*
Gambia	0	0	0	72	*	*
Iraq	0	0	0	72	*	*
Palau	0	0	0	72	*	*
Sao Tome/Principe	0	0	0	72	*	*
Seychelles	0	0	0	72	*	*
Somalia	0	0	0	72	*	*
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	72	*	*
Average	25.3	29.0	8.3	9.4	87.3%	46.7%

UN REGIONAL GROUPS

The following tables show the percentage of voting coincidence with U.S. votes in plenary. They list UN member states by UN regional grouping, in rank order by voting coincidence percentage.

African Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Rwanda	10	10	10	42	89.9%	50.0%
Swaziland	27	33	12	0	87.5%	45.0%
Zambia	22	31	10	9	86.8%	41.5%
Madagascar	19	27	1	25	85.3%	41.3%
Senegal	26	37	7	2	85.7%	41.3%
Lesotho	7	10	3	52	85.4%	41.2%
South Africa	27	39	6	0	85.4%	40.9%
Congo	17	26	3	26	85.4%	39.5%
Ethiopia	23	36	11	2	85.9%	39.0%
Liberia	23	36	13	0	86.3%	39.0%
Morocco	23	37	5	7	84.7%	38.3%
Botswana	26	42	4	0	84.4%	38.2%
Sierra Leone	24	40	6	2	84.6%	37.5%
Mauritius	23	39	6	4	84.6%	37.1%
Equatorial Guinea	17	29	12	14	86.1%	37.0%
Guinea	24	41	6	1	84.3%	36.9%
Eritrea	19	33	9	11	85.3%	36.5%
Benin	23	40	6	3	84.6%	36.5%
Cote d'Ivoire	23	40	9	0	85.0%	36.5%
Djibouti	24	42	0	6	83.4%	36.4%
Kenya	22	39	11	0	85.2%	36.1%
Niger	25	45	2	0	83.5%	35.7%
Cameroon	22	40	8	2	84.5%	35.5%
Mali	22	40	7	3	84.2%	35.5%
Tunisia	23	42	6	1	84.2%	35.4%
Malawi	21	39	5	7	83.9%	35.0%
Egypt	21	40	8	3	84.4%	34.4%
Dem. Rep. of Congo ...	12	23	10	27	85.1%	34.3%
Mauritania	19	37	7	9	84.0%	33.9%
Mozambique	21	41	8	2	84.0%	33.9%
Togo	21	42	9	0	84.2%	33.3%
Namibia	21	43	6	2	83.3%	32.8%
Burkina Faso	19	40	7	6	83.7%	32.2%
Guinea-Bissau	19	40	7	6	83.4%	32.2%
Ghana	20	43	6	3	83.4%	31.7%
Algeria	19	42	10	1	83.9%	31.1%
Nigeria	21	47	4	0	82.4%	30.9%
Gabon	16	37	6	13	83.3%	30.2%
UR Tanzania	18	42	12	0	84.0%	30.0%
Zimbabwe	18	43	6	5	82.8%	29.5%

II - Overall Votes

African Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Uganda	17	41	7	7	82.9%	29.3%
Sudan	20	49	2	1	81.8%	29.0%
Burundi	4	10	8	50	86.2%	28.6%
Libya	14	49	7	2	80.9%	22.2%
Angola	8	29	4	31	80.5%	21.6%
Chad	3	11	5	53	82.5%	21.4%
Cape Verde	6	25	6	35	81.3%	19.4%
Comoros	3	16	2	51	78.7%	15.8%
Central African Rep. ...	0	0	0	72	*	*
Gambia	0	0	0	72	*	*
Sao Tome/Principe	0	0	0	72	*	*
Seychelles	0	0	0	72	*	*
Somalia	0	0	0	72	*	*
Average	17.0	32.1	6.1	16.7	84.7%	34.6%

Asian Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Micronesia	35	0	25	12	100.0%	100.0%
Marshall Islands	32	11	28	1	95.5%	74.4%
Uzbekistan	29	10	7	26	93.8%	74.4%
Turkmenistan	18	7	12	35	94.5%	72.0%
Japan	37	18	17	0	93.0%	67.3%
Rep. of Korea	30	18	24	0	92.8%	62.5%
Tajikistan	24	15	14	19	91.9%	61.5%
Cyprus	31	23	18	0	91.1%	57.4%
Kazakhstan	31	24	17	0	90.7%	56.4%
Kyrgyzstan	27	27	16	2	89.2%	50.0%
Samoa	31	33	8	0	87.5%	48.4%
Solomon Islands	30	32	8	2	87.5%	48.4%
Mongolia	29	35	5	3	86.5%	45.3%
Vanuatu	27	38	3	4	85.0%	41.5%
Kuwait	27	39	4	2	85.2%	40.9%
Fiji	22	32	7	11	85.7%	40.7%
Maldives	26	41	3	2	84.5%	38.8%
Nepal	24	38	8	2	85.1%	38.7%
Thailand	24	41	7	0	84.7%	36.9%
Singapore	22	39	11	0	85.2%	36.1%
Bangladesh	24	43	5	0	83.8%	35.8%
Malaysia	23	42	7	0	84.3%	35.4%
Oman	23	42	4	3	83.9%	35.4%
Qatar	24	44	2	2	83.5%	35.3%
Bahrain	21	39	8	4	84.3%	35.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

Asian Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Papua New Guinea	21	41	10	0	84.5%	33.9%
United Arab Emir.	21	41	6	4	83.8%	33.9%
Brunei	22	43	7	0	84.0%	33.8%
Sri Lanka	22	43	7	0	84.0%	33.8%
Jordan	20	40	6	6	83.6%	33.3%
Yemen	21	42	1	8	82.9%	33.3%
Philippines	21	43	8	0	83.9%	32.8%
Indonesia	21	45	6	0	83.3%	31.8%
Pakistan	20	44	8	0	83.5%	31.3%
Saudi Arabia	19	42	9	2	83.7%	31.1%
Bhutan	18	40	8	6	83.5%	31.0%
Afghanistan	18	41	3	10	82.3%	30.5%
China	16	42	10	4	83.0%	27.6%
Iran	17	45	8	2	82.6%	27.4%
Myanmar (Burma)	16	45	10	1	82.8%	26.2%
Lebanon	11	38	11	12	82.3%	22.4%
India	12	48	12	0	81.7%	20.0%
Laos	9	40	9	14	81.4%	18.4%
Vietnam	9	44	8	11	80.5%	17.0%
Syria	7	43	8	14	79.8%	14.0%
DPR of Korea	2	44	9	17	78.5%	4.3%
Cambodia	0	0	0	72	*	*
Iraq	0	0	0	72	*	*
Palau	0	0	0	72	*	*
Average	20.7	33.2	8.8	9.3	85.8%	38.4%

Latin American and Caribbean Group (LAC)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Argentina	32	25	15	0	90.4%	56.1%
Dominican Rep.	24	23	3	22	87.7%	51.1%
St. Vincent/Gren.	17	18	3	34	87.6%	48.6%
Costa Rica	26	28	1	17	86.4%	48.1%
Uruguay	27	32	9	4	87.0%	45.8%
Bolivia	31	38	3	0	86.0%	44.9%
Chile	30	37	4	1	86.2%	44.8%
Paraguay	29	38	3	2	85.4%	43.3%
Haiti	25	33	1	13	85.1%	43.1%
Ecuador	28	37	6	1	86.1%	43.1%
Guatemala	27	36	6	3	85.7%	42.9%
Brazil	29	39	4	0	85.6%	42.6%
El Salvador	28	38	2	4	85.1%	42.4%
Nicaragua	25	34	4	9	85.5%	42.4%

II - Overall Votes

Latin American and Caribbean Group (LAC) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Dominica	19	26	2	25	85.2%	42.2%
Bahamas	27	38	4	3	85.2%	41.5%
Panama	26	37	7	2	85.8%	41.3%
Venezuela	28	40	4	0	85.2%	41.2%
Peru	27	39	6	0	85.5%	40.9%
Honduras	27	40	2	3	84.5%	40.3%
Jamaica	26	39	7	0	85.4%	40.0%
Guyana	27	41	4	0	84.7%	39.7%
Trinidad/Tobago	25	39	6	2	84.9%	39.1%
Mexico	24	40	8	0	85.0%	37.5%
Barbados	22	37	4	9	84.3%	37.3%
Belize	22	38	4	8	84.0%	36.7%
Colombia	24	42	6	0	84.4%	36.4%
Grenada	20	36	12	4	85.3%	35.7%
Antigua/Barbuda	22	40	7	3	84.4%	35.5%
Suriname	21	40	6	5	83.8%	34.4%
St. Lucia	20	40	9	3	84.4%	33.3%
St. Kitts/Nevis	16	36	7	13	83.5%	30.8%
Cuba	7	46	17	2	81.5%	13.2%
Average	24.5	36.1	5.6	5.8	85.6%	40.4%

Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
United Kingdom	50	13	9	0	95.1%	79.4%
France	47	13	12	0	95.1%	78.3%
Monaco	45	13	11	3	94.8%	77.6%
Norway	45	14	13	0	94.7%	76.3%
Luxembourg	46	16	10	0	94.0%	74.2%
Netherlands	46	16	10	0	94.0%	74.2%
Belgium	45	16	11	0	93.9%	73.8%
Germany	45	16	11	0	93.9%	73.8%
Iceland	45	16	11	0	93.9%	73.8%
Finland	44	16	12	0	93.9%	73.3%
Italy	45	17	10	0	93.6%	72.6%
Denmark	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Greece	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Portugal	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Spain	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Andorra	43	17	12	0	93.4%	71.7%
Canada	43	17	12	0	93.5%	71.7%
Liechtenstein	40	17	15	0	93.5%	70.2%
Austria	41	18	13	0	93.1%	69.5%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

Western European and Others Group (WEOG) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Sweden	42	19	11	0	92.8%	68.9%
Australia	40	19	13	0	92.7%	67.8%
Ireland	40	19	13	0	92.7%	67.8%
New Zealand	40	21	11	0	92.0%	65.6%
San Marino	38	20	14	0	92.3%	65.5%
Turkey	34	26	9	3	89.8%	56.7%
Malta	33	29	10	0	89.1%	53.2%
Average	42.8	17.5	11.4	0.2	93.3%	70.9%

Eastern European Group (EE)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Bulgaria	43	10	19	0	96.1%	81.1%
Lithuania	43	15	14	0	94.3%	74.1%
Latvia	41	15	13	3	94.0%	73.2%
Romania	43	16	12	1	93.8%	72.9%
Czech Republic	45	17	10	0	93.6%	72.6%
Hungary	45	17	10	0	93.5%	72.6%
Estonia	42	16	13	1	93.8%	72.4%
Poland	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Slovak Republic	43	17	12	0	93.5%	71.7%
Slovenia	43	17	12	0	93.5%	71.7%
Croatia	41	17	13	1	93.4%	70.7%
TFYR Macedonia	41	17	14	0	93.5%	70.7%
Georgia	31	13	25	3	94.6%	70.5%
Albania	37	16	8	11	92.8%	69.8%
Rep. of Moldova	37	16	17	2	93.6%	69.8%
Armenia	30	20	17	5	91.7%	60.0%
Ukraine	34	23	15	0	91.2%	59.6%
Russia	34	24	14	0	90.8%	58.6%
Belarus	28	24	20	0	90.6%	53.8%
Azerbaijan	25	26	9	12	88.5%	49.0%
Bosnia/Herzegovina ...	0	0	0	72	*	*
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	72	*	*
Average	35.0	16.0	12.6	8.3	93.1%	68.6%

OTHER GROUPINGS

The following tables show the voting coincidence percentage with U.S. votes for UN member states in plenary. It lists countries by other important groupings, in rank order by voting coincidence percentage.

Arab Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Kuwait	27	39	4	2	85.2%	40.9%
Morocco	23	37	5	7	84.7%	38.3%
Djibouti	24	42	0	6	83.4%	36.4%
Oman	23	42	4	3	83.9%	35.4%
Tunisia	23	42	6	1	84.2%	35.4%
Qatar	24	44	2	2	83.5%	35.3%
Bahrain	21	39	8	4	84.3%	35.0%
Egypt	21	40	8	3	84.4%	34.4%
Mauritania	19	37	7	9	84.0%	33.9%
United Arab Emir.	21	41	6	4	83.8%	33.9%
Jordan	20	40	6	6	83.6%	33.3%
Yemen	21	42	1	8	82.9%	33.3%
Algeria	19	42	10	1	83.9%	31.1%
Saudi Arabia	19	42	9	2	83.7%	31.1%
Sudan	20	49	2	1	81.8%	29.0%
Lebanon	11	38	11	12	82.3%	22.4%
Libya	14	49	7	2	80.9%	22.2%
Syria	7	43	8	14	79.8%	14.0%
Iraq	0	0	0	72	*	*
Somalia	0	0	0	72	*	*
Average	17.9	37.4	5.2	11.6	83.6%	32.3%

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Thailand	24	41	7	0	84.7%	36.9%
Singapore	22	39	11	0	85.2%	36.1%
Malaysia	23	42	7	0	84.3%	35.4%
Brunei	22	43	7	0	84.0%	33.8%
Philippines	21	43	8	0	83.9%	32.8%
Indonesia	21	45	6	0	83.3%	31.8%
Myanmar (Burma)	16	45	10	1	82.8%	26.2%
Laos	9	40	9	14	81.4%	18.4%
Vietnam	9	44	8	11	80.5%	17.0%
Average	18.6	42.4	8.1	2.9	83.5%	30.4%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

European Union (EU)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
United Kingdom	50	13	9	0	95.1%	79.4%
France	47	13	12	0	95.1%	78.3%
Luxembourg	46	16	10	0	94.0%	74.2%
Netherlands	46	16	10	0	94.0%	74.2%
Belgium	45	16	11	0	93.9%	73.8%
Germany	45	16	11	0	93.9%	73.8%
Finland	44	16	12	0	93.9%	73.3%
Italy	45	17	10	0	93.6%	72.6%
Denmark	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Greece	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Portugal	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Spain	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Austria	41	18	13	0	93.1%	69.5%
Sweden	42	19	11	0	92.8%	68.9%
Ireland	40	19	13	0	92.7%	67.8%
Average	44.5	16.5	11.1	0.0	93.8%	73.0%

Islamic Conference (OIC)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Turkmenistan	18	7	12	35	94.5%	72.0%
Albania	37	16	8	11	92.8%	69.8%
Tajikistan	24	15	14	19	91.9%	61.5%
Turkey	34	26	9	3	89.8%	56.7%
Kazakhstan	31	24	17	0	90.7%	56.4%
Kyrgyzstan	27	27	16	2	89.2%	50.0%
Azerbaijan	25	26	9	12	88.5%	49.0%
Senegal	26	37	7	2	85.7%	41.3%
Kuwait	27	39	4	2	85.2%	40.9%
Maldives	26	41	3	2	84.5%	38.8%
Morocco	23	37	5	7	84.7%	38.3%
Sierra Leone	24	40	6	2	84.6%	37.5%
Guinea	24	41	6	1	84.3%	36.9%
Benin	23	40	6	3	84.6%	36.5%
Djibouti	24	42	0	6	83.4%	36.4%
Bangladesh	24	43	5	0	83.8%	35.8%
Niger	25	45	2	0	83.5%	35.7%
Cameroon	22	40	8	2	84.5%	35.5%
Mali	22	40	7	3	84.2%	35.5%
Malaysia	23	42	7	0	84.3%	35.4%
Oman	23	42	4	3	83.9%	35.4%
Tunisia	23	42	6	1	84.2%	35.4%
Qatar	24	44	2	2	83.5%	35.3%

II - Overall Votes

Islamic Conference (OIC) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Bahrain	21	39	8	4	84.3%	35.0%
Egypt	21	40	8	3	84.4%	34.4%
Suriname	21	40	6	5	83.8%	34.4%
Mauritania	19	37	7	9	84.0%	33.9%
Mozambique	21	41	8	2	84.0%	33.9%
United Arab Emir.	21	41	6	4	83.8%	33.9%
Brunei	22	43	7	0	84.0%	33.8%
Jordan	20	40	6	6	83.6%	33.3%
Togo	21	42	9	0	84.2%	33.3%
Yemen	21	42	1	8	82.9%	33.3%
Burkina Faso	19	40	7	6	83.7%	32.2%
Guinea-Bissau	19	40	7	6	83.4%	32.2%
Indonesia	21	45	6	0	83.3%	31.8%
Pakistan	20	44	8	0	83.5%	31.3%
Algeria	19	42	10	1	83.9%	31.1%
Saudi Arabia	19	42	9	2	83.7%	31.1%
Afghanistan	18	41	3	10	82.3%	30.5%
Gabon	16	37	6	13	83.3%	30.2%
Uganda	17	41	7	7	82.9%	29.3%
Sudan	20	49	2	1	81.8%	29.0%
Iran	17	45	8	2	82.6%	27.4%
Lebanon	11	38	11	12	82.3%	22.4%
Libya	14	49	7	2	80.9%	22.2%
Chad	3	11	5	53	82.5%	21.4%
Comoros	3	16	2	51	78.7%	15.8%
Syria	7	43	8	14	79.8%	14.0%
Gambia	0	0	0	72	*	*
Iraq	0	0	0	72	*	*
Somalia	0	0	0	72	*	*
Average	19.8	35.1	6.4	10.7	84.8%	36.1%

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Uzbekistan	29	10	7	26	93.8%	74.4%
Turkmenistan	18	7	12	35	94.5%	72.0%
Cyprus	31	23	18	0	91.1%	57.4%
Malta	33	29	10	0	89.1%	53.2%
Rwanda	10	10	10	42	89.9%	50.0%
Mongolia	29	35	5	3	86.5%	45.3%
Swaziland	27	33	12	0	87.5%	45.0%
Bolivia	31	38	3	0	86.0%	44.9%
Chile	30	37	4	1	86.2%	44.8%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Ecuador	28	37	6	1	86.1%	43.1%
Guatemala	27	36	6	3	85.7%	42.9%
Nicaragua	25	34	4	9	85.5%	42.4%
Bahamas	27	38	4	3	85.2%	41.5%
Vanuatu	27	38	3	4	85.0%	41.5%
Zambia	22	31	10	9	86.8%	41.5%
Madagascar	19	27	1	25	85.3%	41.3%
Panama	26	37	7	2	85.8%	41.3%
Senegal	26	37	7	2	85.7%	41.3%
Lesotho	7	10	3	52	85.4%	41.2%
Venezuela	28	40	4	0	85.2%	41.2%
Kuwait	27	39	4	2	85.2%	40.9%
Peru	27	39	6	0	85.5%	40.9%
South Africa	27	39	6	0	85.4%	40.9%
Honduras	27	40	2	3	84.5%	40.3%
Jamaica	26	39	7	0	85.4%	40.0%
Guyana	27	41	4	0	84.7%	39.7%
Congo	17	26	3	26	85.4%	39.5%
Trinidad/Tobago	25	39	6	2	84.9%	39.1%
Ethiopia	23	36	11	2	85.9%	39.0%
Liberia	23	36	13	0	86.3%	39.0%
Maldives	26	41	3	2	84.5%	38.8%
Nepal	24	38	8	2	85.1%	38.7%
Morocco	23	37	5	7	84.7%	38.3%
Botswana	26	42	4	0	84.4%	38.2%
Sierra Leone	24	40	6	2	84.6%	37.5%
Barbados	22	37	4	9	84.3%	37.3%
Mauritius	23	39	6	4	84.6%	37.1%
Equatorial Guinea	17	29	12	14	86.1%	37.0%
Guinea	24	41	6	1	84.3%	36.9%
Thailand	24	41	7	0	84.7%	36.9%
Belize	22	38	4	8	84.0%	36.7%
Eritrea	19	33	9	11	85.3%	36.5%
Benin	23	40	6	3	84.6%	36.5%
Cote d'Ivoire	23	40	9	0	85.0%	36.5%
Colombia	24	42	6	0	84.4%	36.4%
Djibouti	24	42	0	6	83.4%	36.4%
Kenya	22	39	11	0	85.2%	36.1%
Singapore	22	39	11	0	85.2%	36.1%
Bangladesh	24	43	5	0	83.8%	35.8%
Grenada	20	36	12	4	85.3%	35.7%
Niger	25	45	2	0	83.5%	35.7%
Cameroon	22	40	8	2	84.5%	35.5%
Mali	22	40	7	3	84.2%	35.5%
Malaysia	23	42	7	0	84.3%	35.4%
Oman	23	42	4	3	83.9%	35.4%
Tunisia	23	42	6	1	84.2%	35.4%
Qatar	24	44	2	2	83.5%	35.3%

II - Overall Votes

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Bahrain	21	39	8	4	84.3%	35.0%
Malawi	21	39	5	7	83.9%	35.0%
Egypt	21	40	8	3	84.4%	34.4%
Suriname	21	40	6	5	83.8%	34.4%
Dem. Rep. of Congo ...	12	23	10	27	85.1%	34.3%
Mauritania	19	37	7	9	84.0%	33.9%
Mozambique	21	41	8	2	84.0%	33.9%
Papua New Guinea	21	41	10	0	84.5%	33.9%
United Arab Emir.	21	41	6	4	83.8%	33.9%
Brunei	22	43	7	0	84.0%	33.8%
Sri Lanka	22	43	7	0	84.0%	33.8%
Jordan	20	40	6	6	83.6%	33.3%
St. Lucia	20	40	9	3	84.4%	33.3%
Togo	21	42	9	0	84.2%	33.3%
Yemen	21	42	1	8	82.9%	33.3%
Namibia	21	43	6	2	83.3%	32.8%
Philippines	21	43	8	0	83.9%	32.8%
Burkina Faso	19	40	7	6	83.7%	32.2%
Guinea-Bissau	19	40	7	6	83.4%	32.2%
Indonesia	21	45	6	0	83.3%	31.8%
Ghana	20	43	6	3	83.4%	31.7%
Pakistan	20	44	8	0	83.5%	31.3%
Algeria	19	42	10	1	83.9%	31.1%
Saudi Arabia	19	42	9	2	83.7%	31.1%
Bhutan	18	40	8	6	83.5%	31.0%
Nigeria	21	47	4	0	82.4%	30.9%
Afghanistan	18	41	3	10	82.3%	30.5%
Gabon	16	37	6	13	83.3%	30.2%
UR Tanzania	18	42	12	0	84.0%	30.0%
Zimbabwe	18	43	6	5	82.8%	29.5%
Uganda	17	41	7	7	82.9%	29.3%
Sudan	20	49	2	1	81.8%	29.0%
Burundi	4	10	8	50	86.2%	28.6%
Iran	17	45	8	2	82.6%	27.4%
Myanmar (Burma)	16	45	10	1	82.8%	26.2%
Lebanon	11	38	11	12	82.3%	22.4%
Libya	14	49	7	2	80.9%	22.2%
Angola	8	29	4	31	80.5%	21.6%
Chad	3	11	5	53	82.5%	21.4%
India	12	48	12	0	81.7%	20.0%
Cape Verde	6	25	6	35	81.3%	19.4%
Laos	9	40	9	14	81.4%	18.4%
Vietnam	9	44	8	11	80.5%	17.0%
Comoros	3	16	2	51	78.7%	15.8%
Syria	7	43	8	14	79.8%	14.0%
Cuba	7	46	17	2	81.5%	13.2%
DPR of Korea	2	44	9	17	78.5%	4.3%
Cambodia	0	0	0	72	*	*

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Central African Rep. ...	0	0	0	72	*	*
Gambia	0	0	0	72	*	*
Iraq	0	0	0	72	*	*
Sao Tome/Principe	0	0	0	72	*	*
Seychelles	0	0	0	72	*	*
Somalia	0	0	0	72	*	*
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	72	*	*
Average	19.0	34.6	6.4	12.0	84.7%	35.4%

Nordic Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Norway	45	14	13	0	94.7%	76.3%
Iceland	45	16	11	0	93.9%	73.8%
Finland	44	16	12	0	93.9%	73.3%
Denmark	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Sweden	42	19	11	0	92.8%	68.9%
Average	44.0	16.4	11.6	0.0	93.8%	72.8%

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
United Kingdom	50	13	9	0	95.1%	79.4%
France	47	13	12	0	95.1%	78.3%
Norway	45	14	13	0	94.7%	76.3%
Luxembourg	46	16	10	0	94.0%	74.2%
Netherlands	46	16	10	0	94.0%	74.2%
Belgium	45	16	11	0	93.9%	73.8%
Germany	45	16	11	0	93.9%	73.8%
Iceland	45	16	11	0	93.9%	73.8%
Italy	45	17	10	0	93.6%	72.6%
Denmark	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Greece	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Portugal	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Spain	44	17	11	0	93.6%	72.1%
Canada	43	17	12	0	93.5%	71.7%
Turkey	34	26	9	3	89.8%	56.7%
Average	44.5	16.5	10.8	0.2	93.7%	72.9%

HISTORICAL COMPARISON

The following table shows the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States in plenary for each UN member in the 52nd UNGA and each of the prior five years.

COUNTRY	52ND 1997	51ST 1996	50TH 1995	49TH 1994	48TH 1993	47TH 1992
Afghanistan	30.5%	37.9%	31.7%	33.3%	31.4%	25.0%
Albania	69.8%	68.5%	69.5%	77.8%	80.8%	36.8%
Algeria	31.1%	35.4%	32.8%	31.3%	23.1%	18.5%
Andorra	71.7%	73.3%	75.0%	76.0%	85.7%	*
Angola	21.6%	35.5%	36.4%	31.3%	22.0%	23.4%
Antigua/Barbuda	35.5%	42.6%	50.0%	45.5%	27.7%	30.0%
Argentina	56.1%	60.7%	68.8%	67.9%	53.8%	44.4%
Armenia	60.0%	56.4%	61.7%	56.6%	48.8%	53.8%
Australia	67.8%	64.5%	60.0%	66.7%	55.8%	57.4%
Austria	69.5%	69.4%	72.7%	71.7%	63.4%	55.8%
Azerbaijan	49.0%	50.0%	52.0%	48.0%	35.0%	34.0%
Bahamas	41.5%	47.7%	52.3%	47.1%	32.1%	19.6%
Bahrain	35.0%	41.8%	37.7%	43.5%	29.6%	23.5%
Bangladesh	35.8%	35.4%	39.7%	36.2%	25.0%	22.4%
Barbados	37.3%	49.1%	56.3%	44.9%	34.0%	25.4%
Belarus	53.8%	58.8%	61.4%	56.9%	37.8%	34.0%
Belgium	73.8%	75.4%	76.6%	77.8%	72.5%	63.8%
Belize	36.7%	44.4%	50.7%	43.5%	36.0%	23.7%
Benin	36.5%	40.3%	38.2%	41.8%	29.4%	25.0%
Bhutan	31.0%	36.7%	48.3%	41.2%	28.6%	26.7%
Bolivia	44.9%	44.9%	45.6%	43.7%	33.3%	32.7%
Bosnia/Herzegovina ..	**	57.7%	67.3%	58.6%	34.8%	19.4%
Botswana	38.2%	41.4%	46.1%	40.3%	28.6%	23.9%
Brazil	42.6%	42.4%	41.1%	39.1%	28.0%	22.7%
Brunei	33.8%	40.3%	40.5%	37.7%	23.1%	21.2%
Bulgaria	81.1%	72.7%	73.4%	77.6%	71.1%	60.5%
Burkina Faso	32.2%	39.7%	33.3%	34.8%	27.3%	22.1%
Burundi	28.6%	34.4%	36.1%	30.4%	23.3%	20.5%
Cambodia	**	44.6%	48.3%	49.2%	29.4%	**
Cameroon	35.5%	36.7%	38.6%	39.0%	31.3%	21.4%
Canada	71.7%	73.0%	73.5%	74.5%	66.7%	60.0%
Cape Verde	19.4%	37.5%	34.9%	40.0%	24.0%	33.3%
Central African Rep...	**	**	**	41.7%	28.6%	18.2%
Chad	21.4%	38.3%	38.2%	**	22.4%	20.0%
Chile	44.8%	46.6%	45.0%	46.4%	33.9%	28.4%
China	27.6%	29.7%	21.5%	22.8%	10.6%	16.4%
Colombia	36.4%	39.1%	38.7%	35.3%	25.0%	22.7%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

Historical Comparison (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	52ND 1997	51ST 1996	50TH 1995	49TH 1994	48TH 1993	47TH 1992
Comoros	15.8%	40.0%	**	45.0%	22.9%	22.6%
Congo	39.5%	46.0%	41.5%	34.5%	23.8%	37.0%
Costa Rica	48.1%	51.7%	47.5%	50.0%	35.7%	32.8%
Cote d'Ivoire	36.5%	40.4%	40.0%	44.8%	27.1%	24.5%
Croatia	70.7%	70.7%	75.0%	71.1%	84.0%	78.9%
Cuba	13.2%	14.5%	14.5%	15.5%	6.3%	11.1%
Cyprus	57.4%	61.0%	46.6%	40.3%	32.7%	22.4%
Czech Republic (1) ...	72.6%	74.2%	77.4%	78.8%	70.0%	61.9%
DR of Congo (2)	34.3%	33.3%	45.0%	0.0%	36.1%	33.3%
DPR of Korea	4.3%	13.0%	8.7%	9.1%	7.8%	12.9%
Denmark	72.1%	74.2%	72.1%	75.0%	67.5%	56.5%
Djibouti	36.4%	40.0%	31.8%	42.4%	26.9%	21.2%
Dominica	42.2%	48.1%	46.7%	52.9%	41.9%	28.9%
Dominican Republic..	51.1%	52.2%	**	**	37.0%	46.2%
Ecuador	43.1%	43.1%	47.4%	37.8%	30.9%	26.1%
Egypt	34.4%	39.4%	33.3%	34.8%	22.9%	25.0%
El Salvador	42.4%	46.3%	48.0%	47.5%	30.6%	30.5%
Equatorial Guinea	37.0%	61.5%	79.2%	**	**	0.0%
Eritrea	36.5%	42.0%	58.9%	70.4%	0.0%	*
Estonia	72.4%	75.0%	81.8%	75.0%	70.6%	57.5%
Ethiopia	39.0%	43.1%	45.7%	38.7%	27.3%	22.8%
Fiji	40.7%	48.1%	50.8%	50.0%	42.2%	33.3%
Finland	73.3%	75.0%	79.0%	77.8%	69.2%	58.1%
France	78.3%	77.8%	76.9%	75.8%	71.1%	63.8%
Gabon	30.2%	40.0%	39.1%	46.2%	24.3%	25.8%
Gambia	**	35.1%	33.3%	46.3%	26.5%	28.8%
Georgia	70.5%	67.3%	85.7%	81.0%	76.2%	**
Germany	73.8%	74.2%	76.9%	77.8%	74.4%	63.8%
Ghana	31.7%	33.8%	32.8%	30.9%	20.5%	18.9%
Greece	72.1%	57.1%	69.2%	71.4%	58.5%	50.0%
Grenada	35.7%	49.2%	60.7%	43.3%	29.3%	33.3%
Guatemala	42.9%	48.1%	46.2%	45.1%	32.7%	25.8%
Guinea	36.9%	36.5%	40.6%	42.6%	27.3%	25.0%
Guinea-Bissau	32.2%	35.7%	36.4%	**	22.0%	26.8%
Guyana	39.7%	41.7%	48.6%	41.9%	33.3%	21.9%
Haiti	43.1%	44.1%	39.7%	42.6%	24.5%	24.6%
Honduras	40.3%	44.3%	45.7%	45.1%	28.6%	28.8%
Hungary	72.6%	74.6%	83.1%	79.6%	71.1%	61.4%
Iceland	73.8%	73.0%	75.4%	77.4%	67.5%	56.5%
India	20.0%	23.1%	17.2%	16.1%	15.7%	18.5%
Indonesia	31.8%	31.9%	33.3%	31.5%	18.9%	20.6%

II - Overall Votes

Historical Comparison (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	52ND 1997	51ST 1996	50TH 1995	49TH 1994	48TH 1993	47TH 1992
Iran	27.4%	28.1%	27.3%	24.2%	18.9%	21.4%
Iraq	**	**	**	23.7%	12.2%	9.3%
Ireland	67.8%	67.7%	69.7%	70.6%	65.8%	54.5%
Israel	93.3%	95.0%	97.0%	95.2%	93.5%	92.3%
Italy	72.6%	73.4%	74.2%	79.2%	73.7%	63.8%
Jamaica	40.0%	43.3%	50.0%	42.9%	32.0%	24.2%
Japan	67.3%	72.4%	75.4%	78.4%	65.8%	53.7%
Jordan	33.3%	40.3%	38.9%	34.8%	22.0%	19.7%
Kazakhstan	56.4%	62.1%	60.3%	60.0%	46.2%	38.3%
Kenya	36.1%	41.7%	40.0%	39.4%	31.9%	25.9%
Kuwait	40.9%	45.1%	40.5%	45.7%	34.5%	26.8%
Kyrgyzstan	50.0%	59.5%	55.9%	48.9%	52.2%	50.0%
Laos	18.4%	25.5%	27.0%	19.6%	12.2%	12.9%
Latvia	73.2%	81.1%	87.0%	80.0%	65.8%	55.6%
Lebanon	22.4%	26.7%	25.8%	28.8%	17.5%	18.5%
Lesotho	41.2%	47.4%	46.4%	39.3%	24.5%	23.9%
Liberia	39.0%	46.8%	**	**	**	29.6%
Libya	22.2%	29.4%	22.5%	26.4%	12.2%	15.2%
Liechtenstein	70.2%	68.9%	72.3%	70.6%	64.1%	54.8%
Lithuania	74.1%	79.6%	81.0%	81.0%	68.6%	54.5%
Luxembourg	74.2%	75.8%	74.6%	77.8%	74.4%	63.8%
Madagascar	41.3%	45.5%	45.1%	42.1%	22.9%	19.0%
Malawi	35.0%	40.0%	38.5%	41.7%	26.5%	39.5%
Malaysia	35.4%	40.3%	39.4%	37.0%	20.8%	16.9%
Maldives	38.8%	44.3%	42.3%	45.8%	30.9%	23.5%
Mali	35.5%	43.1%	36.2%	34.8%	21.3%	26.8%
Malta	53.2%	50.0%	68.2%	70.2%	60.0%	43.4%
Marshall Islands	74.4%	68.5%	65.1%	65.5%	55.8%	60.5%
Mauritania	33.9%	30.6%	38.0%	40.0%	18.4%	19.0%
Mauritius	37.1%	42.2%	43.0%	43.3%	33.3%	28.6%
Mexico	37.5%	38.8%	41.6%	33.3%	28.3%	20.3%
Micronesia	100.0%	64.4%	66.7%	69.2%	55.0%	63.6%
Monaco	77.6%	75.4%	75.8%	75.4%	84.6%	*
Mongolia	45.3%	46.8%	47.9%	41.8%	30.8%	23.0%
Morocco	38.3%	43.5%	40.6%	46.9%	26.5%	21.9%
Mozambique	33.9%	45.8%	41.1%	33.3%	23.8%	23.3%
Myanmar (Burma)	26.2%	30.8%	25.4%	25.4%	18.4%	14.3%
Namibia	32.8%	37.0%	46.7%	36.2%	23.1%	20.3%
Nepal	38.7%	38.5%	46.4%	39.7%	32.7%	27.5%
Netherlands	74.2%	76.3%	80.6%	81.5%	74.4%	63.8%
New Zealand	65.6%	61.5%	64.2%	63.0%	54.8%	51.1%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

Historical Comparison (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	52ND 1997	51ST 1996	50TH 1995	49TH 1994	48TH 1993	47TH 1992
Nicaragua	42.4%	45.9%	46.6%	47.8%	35.2%	23.1%
Niger	35.7%	39.4%	36.1%	39.7%	29.1%	23.5%
Nigeria	30.9%	31.3%	31.4%	37.5%	26.5%	24.2%
Norway	76.3%	73.8%	79.7%	74.5%	67.5%	55.3%
Oman	35.4%	38.2%	35.2%	38.0%	29.1%	23.7%
Pakistan	31.3%	36.2%	28.4%	32.4%	26.3%	21.7%
Palau (3)	**	92.3%	66.7%	**	*	*
Panama	41.3%	41.8%	47.4%	43.8%	44.0%	35.6%
Papua New Guinea ...	33.9%	34.2%	47.2%	41.4%	38.8%	31.6%
Paraguay	43.3%	43.5%	51.6%	45.1%	45.5%	26.2%
Peru	40.9%	42.6%	46.6%	45.5%	31.5%	26.9%
Philippines	32.8%	39.4%	43.8%	38.8%	17.0%	21.5%
Poland	72.1%	72.1%	77.4%	78.4%	68.4%	58.1%
Portugal	72.1%	73.8%	71.6%	75.0%	69.2%	58.7%
Qatar	35.3%	40.0%	32.9%	38.8%	29.6%	25.0%
Republic of Korea	62.5%	60.0%	64.3%	55.9%	44.2%	36.2%
Republic of Moldova	69.8%	71.2%	73.3%	76.6%	69.4%	57.1%
Romania	72.9%	74.6%	75.0%	76.5%	71.4%	61.4%
Russia	58.6%	59.3%	73.1%	66.7%	68.6%	59.6%
Rwanda	50.0%	80.0%	53.2%	60.0%	30.2%	26.5%
St. Kitts/Nevis	30.8%	44.6%	83.3%	44.9%	0.0%	27.5%
St. Lucia	33.3%	44.3%	52.9%	46.3%	25.5%	29.1%
St. Vincent/Gren.	48.6%	55.9%	84.6%	49.2%	26.0%	24.5%
Samoa	48.4%	50.0%	55.6%	57.1%	48.4%	46.3%
San Marino	65.5%	61.5%	65.0%	51.4%	73.1%	54.5%
Sao Tome/Principe	**	**	**	**	**	28.3%
Saudi Arabia	31.1%	40.3%	32.9%	41.8%	30.2%	25.7%
Senegal	41.3%	41.7%	38.4%	45.8%	23.4%	24.6%
Seychelles	**	53.6%	25.0%	35.7%	20.0%	25.9%
Sierra Leone	37.5%	40.3%	30.6%	46.0%	27.8%	17.9%
Singapore	36.1%	43.3%	43.7%	41.2%	33.3%	27.9%
Slovak Republic	71.7%	72.1%	76.2%	79.6%	70.6%	*
Slovenia	71.7%	72.1%	78.9%	76.0%	65.7%	63.6%
Solomon Islands	48.4%	47.8%	55.6%	56.9%	57.7%	75.0%
Somalia	**	**	**	**	**	**
South Africa	40.9%	44.3%	47.4%	41.7%	**	**
Spain	72.1%	75.4%	70.1%	68.3%	59.5%	51.0%
Sri Lanka	33.8%	35.4%	36.2%	30.3%	25.9%	21.2%
Sudan	29.0%	33.3%	21.7%	25.9%	20.0%	14.1%
Suriname	34.4%	45.6%	50.0%	43.8%	32.1%	26.5%
Swaziland	45.0%	45.0%	50.7%	50.0%	28.6%	24.2%

II - Overall Votes

Historical Comparison (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	52ND 1997	51ST 1996	50TH 1995	49TH 1994	48TH 1993	47TH 1992
Sweden	68.9%	68.3%	71.2%	69.8%	61.9%	54.3%
Syria	14.0%	21.7%	20.0%	22.6%	13.7%	16.4%
Tajikistan	61.5%	79.3%	91.3%	62.0%	30.8%	19.0%
Thailand	36.9%	40.3%	40.0%	37.7%	17.4%	23.9%
TFYR Macedonia (4)	70.7%	71.7%	78.0%	76.6%	47.5%	*
Togo	33.3%	40.6%	34.3%	37.7%	19.1%	25.0%
Trinidad/Tobago	39.1%	41.5%	48.5%	45.7%	25.5%	24.6%
Tunisia	35.4%	40.0%	36.1%	38.2%	25.0%	20.0%
Turkey	56.7%	61.8%	70.6%	65.0%	57.1%	42.6%
Turkmenistan	72.0%	75.0%	76.5%	55.3%	40.0%	38.5%
Uganda	29.3%	34.8%	40.0%	34.8%	18.6%	16.0%
Ukraine	59.6%	59.0%	59.6%	63.3%	41.3%	35.1%
United Arab Emir.	33.9%	40.6%	37.7%	44.9%	30.4%	24.6%
United Kingdom	79.4%	79.1%	85.1%	84.4%	80.0%	73.6%
UR Tanzania	30.0%	33.8%	35.7%	29.9%	18.4%	20.3%
Uruguay	45.8%	48.5%	46.1%	47.1%	37.5%	35.7%
Uzbekistan	74.4%	75.6%	85.7%	53.1%	**	**
Vanuatu	41.5%	43.5%	40.4%	48.8%	83.3%	27.3%
Venezuela	41.2%	42.0%	42.9%	37.9%	29.6%	25.4%
Vietnam	17.0%	26.2%	18.8%	19.7%	6.5%	11.3%
Yemen	33.3%	37.5%	33.8%	33.3%	20.0%	14.5%
Yugoslavia (S/M) (5).	**	**	**	**	**	0.0%
Zambia	41.5%	42.9%	44.6%	38.6%	36.1%	22.1%
Zimbabwe	29.5%	37.1%	36.8%	29.9%	18.4%	19.4%
Average	46.7%	49.4%	50.6%	48.6%	36.8%	31.0%

* Not yet a UN member

** Non-participating UN member

(1) Figure before 1993 is for Czechoslovakia.

(2) Formerly Zaire, until 52nd UNGA.

(3) Admitted as a member 12/15/94, but did not vote in 49th UNGA.

(4) Listed alphabetically as "The Former Yugoslav Republic..."

(5) Not permitted to participate since the 47th UNGA.

III - GENERAL ASSEMBLY: IMPORTANT VOTES AND CONSENSUS ACTIONS

PL 101-167 calls for analysis and discussion of “all such votes on issues which directly affected important United States interests and on which the United States lobbied extensively.” For the 52nd General Assembly in 1997, 13 votes meet these criteria.

Section III has five parts: (1) a listing and description of the 13 important votes at the 52nd UNGA; (2) a listing and description of the 18 important consensus resolutions adopted at the 52nd UNGA; (3) voting coincidence percentages with the United States on these important votes, arranged both alphabetically by country and in rank order of agreed votes; (4) voting coincidence percentages by UN regional groupings and other important groupings; and (5) a comparison of voting coincidence percentages on important votes with those on overall votes from Section II. Starting in 1996, an additional column has been included in the tables of important votes (parts 3 and 4 above). This column presents the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States after including the 18 important consensus resolutions as additional identical votes. Since not all states are equally active at the United Nations, these coincidence percentages were refined to reflect a country’s rate of participation in all UN voting overall. The participation rate was calculated by dividing the number of Yes/No/Abstain votes cast by a UN member in plenary (i.e., the number of times it was not absent) by the total of plenary votes (87).

IMPORTANT VOTES

The following 13 important votes are identified by a short title, document number, date of vote, and results (Yes-No-Abstain), with the U.S. vote noted. The first paragraph summarizes the subject matter of each vote, and the second provides background and the U.S. position. The resolutions are listed in the order adopted.

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba

A/Res/52/10	November 5	143-3(US)-17
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Calls on states to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures, such as the “Helms-Burton Act,” the extraterritorial effects of which affect the sovereignty of other states, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction, and the freedom of trade and navigation; and urges states that have such laws to repeal them.

This Cuba-sponsored resolution, couched in terms of blocking efforts to extend extraterritorially the effects of the U.S. embargo against Cuba, gained

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increasing support again in 1997. By introducing this resolution in the General Assembly, Cuba has exploited the concerns of some in the international community regarding the extraterritorial application of domestic legislation to claim support for its repressive and failed policies. The Cuban government systematically denies internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms to the Cuban people. The United States is entirely within its rights to refuse to engage in trade with a government that as a matter of policy fails to uphold even the most basic rights of its own citizens. The U.S. Government continues to believe strongly that the embargo provides important leverage to promote peaceful change in Cuba. It is committed to pursuing a multilateral approach to promote a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba and urges nations to work with it to devise concrete measures to advance this goal. Such a multilateral diplomatic approach, and economic sanctions, are necessary to urge Cuba toward a democratic transition. Support for the people of Cuba to help strengthen independent civil society is another key element of U.S. policy. The United States is providing such support. Over the past five years, the United States has licensed over \$2 billion in private humanitarian aid from American organizations and individuals for the people of Cuba. The accusation that U.S. policy denies necessary medicine or medical supplies and equipment to the Cuban people is not true. Such exports are explicitly permitted, and most requests for sales have been granted. In addition, many humanitarian donations have been made. (Israel and Uzbekistan also voted against this resolution.)

2. IAEA Report

A/Res/52/11

November 12

151(US)-1-5

Affirms confidence in the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; commends IAEA's efforts to implement safeguards agreements with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), expresses concern about the continuing non-compliance of the DPRK with the safeguards agreement, and urges the DPRK to cooperate fully in the implementation of the agreement; expresses concern that Iraq has continued to withhold information from the IAEA about its nuclear-weapon program in violation of its obligations, and stresses the need for Iraq to cooperate fully with the Agency in implementing relevant Security Council resolutions; and welcomes IAEA measures to prevent illicit trafficking of nuclear materials.

The United States, as in the past, supported this resolution endorsing the IAEA's efforts to promote peaceful use of atomic energy, guard against its use for military purposes, and monitor the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The United States also supported inclusion of paragraphs commending IAEA's efforts relating to North Korea and Iraq.

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3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines

A/Res/52/38H December 9 147(US)-0-15

Urges all states and regional organizations to intensify efforts to eliminate anti-personnel landmines; welcomes, as interim measures, the restrictions already declared by states, and calls on states that have not yet done so to implement such restrictions; and invites the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its efforts on anti-personnel landmines.

The United States cosponsored this resolution, along with Australia, Finland, France, and the United Kingdom. It calls for work in the Conference on Disarmament, where all the producers and users of anti-personnel landmines will be engaged on the issue and could help provide a long-term solution to this problem. It moves forward the process of achieving a comprehensive ban on anti-personnel landmines, a process in which the United States has been a leading proponent in the United Nations for the past five years.

4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status

Motion December 9 57-65(US)-32

Proposal by Yemen that the amendment (A/52/L.59) to the draft resolution (A/52/L.53) should be treated as a new proposal, not an amendment. Rejection of the proposal resulted in the draft resolution on enhancement of Palestinian status not being put to a vote. The draft resolution would have conferred upon the Palestine Liberation Organization the same rights and privileges of participation in the General Assembly as those conferred upon member states, except voting and candidature.

The United States viewed the resolution enhancing the status of Palestinians as a systemic threat to the United Nations. It would have put the Palestine Liberation Organization, now an observer, in a category by itself. It would have been disruptive, overturning decades of practice and precedent in how the UN system operates. If it had been successful, others would press for similar rights. Enhancement of Palestinian status, coming in the midst of sensitive discussions between the parties to the Middle East peace process, would have had a very negative impact on efforts to get the negotiations moving again.

5. Palestinian Self-Determination

A/Res/52/114 December 12 160-2(US)-6

Reaffirms the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination; expresses the hope that the Palestinian people will soon be exercising their right to self-determination in the peace process; and urges all states and the UN system to assist the Palestinian people in their quest for self-determination.

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The U.S. Government generally supports the principle of the right of self-determination, and is profoundly committed to the achievement of a lasting peace in the Middle East. The United States did not find it possible, however, to support this resolution because it injects the United Nations into the Middle East peace process on a final status issue that is to be the subject of direct negotiation among the parties to the conflict. The U.S. view is that the United Nations, instead of interjecting itself into the negotiations, should promote and support the agreements the parties have reached. The resolution also singles out one group of people for self-determination, giving them special treatment, even though a separate resolution on universal realization of self-determination was already adopted. (Israel also voted against the resolution.)

6. Periodic and Genuine Elections

A/Res/52/129

December 12

157(US)-0-15

Commends the electoral assistance provided to member states at their request by the United Nations; asks the United Nations to continue to ensure that conditions exist to allow free and fair elections before providing electoral assistance; commends the steps taken by the United Nations to ensure the consolidation of the democratization process in member states requesting assistance; recommends the provision of post-election assistance to contribute to the sustainability of electoral processes; and recommends that the United Nations provide comprehensive observation of the electoral process, from registration through the campaign, election day, and announcement of results.

This resolution continues the effort begun by the United States in 1989 to strengthen the UN role in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democracy. As a result of this effort, UN technical expertise and observers have helped ensure free and fair elections in dozens of countries, and electoral assistance and democratization activities have moved beyond the UN's electoral assistance division into other organizations, including governance programs in the UN Development Program and technical assistance in the UN's economic and social division. Resolutions on this subject have also linked democratization and human rights, focused on post-election assistance and institution building, and emphasized the importance of the stability and continuity of electoral processes.

7. Right to Development

A/Res/52/136

December 12

129-12(US)-32

Reaffirms the right to development for all peoples as a fundamental human right; stresses that human rights should not be used as an instrument of trade protectionism; asks the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote the right to development; and calls on states to remove obstacles to realization of the right to development.

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The United States disagreed profoundly with a number of the provisions of this resolution: (1) technical aspects of macroeconomic policy, debt, globalization, and trade protectionism should be discussed in other forums, such as the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, not in UN bodies dealing with broader economic and social issues, (2) the right to development should not be considered on a par with basic human and political rights as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and (3) disarmament is not a proper subject for inclusion in a resolution on human rights.

8. Human Rights in Sudan

A/Res/52/140

December 12

93(US)-16-58

Expresses deep concern about Sudan's continuing human rights violations, including summary executions, detentions without due process, violations of rights of women and children, and torture; expresses outrage at the use of military force to attack relief efforts and calls for an end to such practices; urges investigation and an end to cases of slavery and forced labor; urges the Government of Sudan to provide security for all special rapporteurs and grant human rights organizations free and unimpeded access to all areas; calls for all parties to allow humanitarian organizations and donor governments unimpeded access to deliver humanitarian assistance; recommends continued monitoring of the Sudan human rights situation; and continues to urge placement of human rights monitors in Sudan.

The United States introduced this resolution to highlight Sudan's deplorable human rights record once again and to promote the improvement that exposure to public scrutiny by the international community may bring.

9. Human Rights in Iraq

A/Res/52/141

December 12

99(US)-3-60

Expresses strong condemnation of massive and extremely grave violations of human rights, including suppression of freedoms, summary and arbitrary executions, systematic torture, and mutilation as a penalty for certain offenses; and calls upon Iraq to abide by international human rights treaties, bring the actions of its military forces into conformity with international law, cooperate with UN human rights mechanisms, restore the independence of the judiciary, cease repressive practices against Iraqi Kurds in northern Iraq, cooperate with international aid agencies to provide humanitarian assistance, ensure equitable distribution of humanitarian supplies purchased with proceeds of Iraqi oil sales, and cooperate in identification of minefields.

The United States cosponsored this resolution, introduced by the European Union, to highlight and condemn the human rights situation in Iraq, where respect for the very basics of human rights is sadly lacking.

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10. Human Rights in Iran

A/Res/52/142 December 12 74(US)-32-56

Expresses concern about continuing violations of human rights, especially the increasing number of executions in the absence of safeguards, torture, inhuman and degrading punishment (e.g., stoning, amputations, and public executions), discrimination against members of religious minorities, and lack of full and equal human rights for women; expresses concern about continuing threats to the life of Salman Rushdie and regrets the increase in bounty offered for his assassination; regrets the death sentences pronounced against detainees on the charge of apostasy; calls upon Iran to refrain from violence against members of the opposition living abroad; and calls upon Iran to cooperate with the Special Representative of the UN Commission on Human Rights.

The United States cosponsored this resolution, introduced by the European Union, to highlight once again the continuing systematic and gross violations of human rights in Iran.

11. Human Rights in Cuba

A/Res/52/143 December 12 64(US)-29-75

Calls once more on Cuba to cooperate with the UN Human Rights Commission's Special Rapporteur on Cuba by permitting him to establish contact with the government and citizens of Cuba; regrets profoundly the numerous violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cuba; urges Cuba to ensure freedom of expression and assembly; calls on Cuba to release persons detained for political activities; and urges Cuba to grant access to prisons to nongovernmental humanitarian organizations and international agencies.

The United States introduced this resolution in its effort since the mid-1980s to focus international attention on the continuing violations of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cuba. In Cuba, the only country in the Western Hemisphere that still fails to embrace democracy, the government during the past year has shown the world new and more sobering examples of its patent disregard for international standards of human rights and its stubborn determination to deny fundamental freedoms to the Cuban people.

12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia

A/Res/52/147 December 12 133(US)-2-27

Expresses serious concern about continuing human rights violations and delays in fully implementing human rights provisions of the peace agreement; strongly condemns forcible expulsion of people from and destruction of their homes, and restrictions on freedom of movement between Republika Srpska and the Federation; expresses concern for women and children, and calls for

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perpetrators of rape to be brought to justice; insists all parties implement commitments to human rights in the Dayton peace agreement and promote democratic institutions of government; demands that the “Federal Republic of Yugoslavia” (Serbia and Montenegro) (FRY) end repression of the non-Serb population in Kosovo; strongly condemns the refusal of Republika Srpska and the FRY to arrest and surrender indicted war criminals in their territories; calls on all states to cooperate with the International Tribunal; welcomes Croatia’s facilitation of the return of 10 persons indicted by the International Tribunal; demands that Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly Republika Srpska, and FRY ensure full access to their territories for all concerned organizations, including nongovernmental organizations; commends the efforts of the Special Rapporteur and the field operation of the UN Human Rights Commission in the former Yugoslavia; and calls on the parties to the peace agreement to determine the fate of missing persons.

The United States again in 1997 introduced this resolution on human rights in parts of the former Yugoslavia to highlight the continuing extensive violations of human rights and to provide pressure for improvement. The U.S. Government insists upon the implementation of the Dayton peace accords and all other relevant agreements, particularly as they relate to human rights.

13. Political/Economic Coercion

A/Res/52/181

December 18

109-1(US)-50

Urges the international community to adopt effective measures to eliminate the use against developing countries of unilateral coercive economic measures that are not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations or are inconsistent with principles of the UN Charter; and asks the Secretary General to continue monitoring the imposition of such measures, including their impact on trade and development.

The United States, which regards economic sanctions as a legitimate instrument of foreign policy when faced with unacceptable international behavior, opposed this resolution. Economic sanctions are one of a series of steps available to press for change. Because these sanctions are most effective when applied multilaterally, the United States works with other members of the international community whenever possible to devise a collective response to egregious behavior that violates international norms or threatens international security. There are times, however, when the United States will have no choice but to act unilaterally: when the stakes are high, and when important national interests or core values are at issue. Moreover, it is the sovereign right of each state to decide which other states it will engage in international commerce.

CONSENSUS ACTIONS

Of the 270 resolutions adopted by the 52nd UNGA in 1997, 203 (75.2%) were by consensus. In addition, 77 of 80 decisions were adopted by consensus. Combining resolutions and decisions, the percentage of those adopted by consensus was 80.0%. The percentage of resolutions adopted by consensus has remained fairly constantly in a range of 77-80% for the past eight years and is higher than in the earlier years for which these reports were compiled. The number of plenary votes is considerably below what it was just a few years ago and less than half the number at the 42nd UNGA.

The following table illustrates these developments:

Resolutions and Decisions

UNGA	Votes	Consensus	Total	Percentage Consensus
52nd.....	70	280	350	80.0%
51st.....	76	272	348	78.2%
50th.....	69	293	362	80.9%
49th.....	70	301	371	81.1%
48th.....	66	298	364	81.9%
47th.....	78	265	343	77.3%
46th.....	76	272	348	78.2%
45th.....	90	297	387	76.7%
44th.....	119	272	391	69.6%
43rd.....	138	245	383	64.0%
42nd.....	154	224	378	60.6%

IMPORTANT CONSENSUS RESOLUTIONS

The 18 important resolutions listed and discussed below were adopted by consensus at the 52nd UNGA. All were selected on the same basis used in determining important votes discussed above, i.e., they were “issues which directly affected United States interests and on which the United States lobbied intensively.” For each resolution, the listing provides a short title, the resolution number, date of adoption, a summary description, and an explanation of the U.S. position. The resolutions are listed in numerical order.

1. Compliance with Arms Limitation and Disarmament Obligations

A/Res/52/30 December 9

Urges states parties to arms limitation, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the spirit and all provisions of such agreements.

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Success in gaining consensus adoption of this resolution provides moral suasion in arms control. Overcoming objections and preventing a vote avoided politicization of this call upon nations to meet their treaty obligations.

2. Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions

A/Res/52/87 December 12

Urges states to further the implementation of the UN Declaration Against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions and of the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials; urges states to criminalize the bribery of public office holders of other states in international commercial transactions, and encourages them to deter, prevent, and combat bribery and corruption; asks the Secretary General to invite member states to report on steps taken to implement provisions of the Declaration, including those dealing with criminalization, effective sanctions, tax deductibility, accounting standards and practices, development of business codes, illicit enrichment, mutual legal assistance, and bank secrecy provisions; and asks the Secretary General to intensify technical assistance to combat corruption.

The United States strongly supported this resolution as part of a high-priority effort to implement President Clinton's anti-crime, anti-corruption initiative. It buttresses the Declaration as a symbol of a collective commitment to the battle against bribery in commercial transactions. It provides an impetus to the effort to criminalize such activity.

3. Follow-Up to Fourth World Conference on Women

A/Res/52/100 December 12

Stresses that governments have the primary responsibility for implementing the Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, should commit themselves at the highest political level to its implementation, and should take a leading role in coordinating progress in advancement of women; calls once again upon states, the UN system, and others to implement the Platform for Action, in particular by promoting a policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective at all levels; calls for intensified efforts toward equal status of women in UN activity; draws attention to the need to give due consideration to the human rights of women and the girl child; reiterates that gender mainstreaming as a strategy for achieving gender equality must become an integral part of all policies and programs in the UN system and of national activities; urges governments to establish or strengthen national machineries for advancement of women, and encourages nongovernmental organizations and other institutions and associations to contribute to the design and implementation of national plans of action; asks governments to ensure women's equal access to education, training, employment, and promotion of entrepreneurial activities; calls upon member states to commit themselves to

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aim at gender balance in the composition of delegations to the United Nations and other international forums and to present more women candidates in government-appointed boards and committees; asks the Secretary General to formulate a new system-wide medium-term plan for advancement of women; invites the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to devote one high-level segment and one operational segment to the advancement of women and implementation of the Platform for Action; welcomes the growing number of ratifications to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; encourages international financial institutions to review and revise policies, procedures, and staffing to ensure that investments and programs benefit women; decides to convene, in the year 2000, a high-level plenary review to appraise and assess the progress achieved in implementation of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for Advancement of Women and the Platform for Action five years after its adoption; and decides that the Commission on the Status of Women shall serve as the preparatory committee for the high-level review.

The U.S. Government strongly supports implementation of the Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, and worked for adoption of this resolution, stressing mainstreaming, coordination, and monitoring. This resolution meets the U.S. goals of promoting a coordinated, active, and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective throughout the UN system. It also strengthens the monitoring role of the Commission on the Status of Women.

4. Rights of the Child

A/Res/52/107 December 12

Welcomes ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; urges all states that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention; calls upon all states to ensure full and equal enjoyment of rights by children with disabilities; supports elaboration of a draft optional protocol to the Convention related to the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography, and calls upon states to prevent and eradicate sale of children and their sexual exploitation; expresses grave concern at the damaging effects of armed conflicts on children, including the use of children as combatants, and urges states and all other parties to armed conflict to end the use of children as soldiers; and reaffirms the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education.

The United States, recognizing the importance of protecting and enhancing the rights of all children throughout the world, joined consensus on this resolution. The U.S. Government did object, however, to some of the language concerning the use of children as combatants in armed conflict because "children" in UN instruments refers to all those under 18, while the minimum age

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for military service, under general international law and under virtually universal treaties, is 15. U.S. attempts to modify this language failed. The United States was able to join consensus despite this inconsistent language, however, because text elsewhere in the resolution calling on parties to a conflict to respect international humanitarian law, the 1949 Geneva Conventions, and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, provided sufficient limitation and qualification of the objectionable language.

5. Human Rights in Myanmar (Burma)

A/Res/52/138 December 12

Deplores the continued violations of human rights in Myanmar; asks the Government of Myanmar to permit unrestricted communication with and access to political leaders, and urges release of detained political leaders and all political prisoners; urges the Government of Myanmar to engage in a substantive political dialogue with political leaders, including Aung San Suu Kyi, and representatives of ethnic groups, as the best means of promoting national reconciliation and full and early restoration of democracy; urges the Government of Myanmar to restore democracy and to ensure that political parties and nongovernmental organizations can function freely; expresses concern that most of the representatives elected in 1990 are still excluded from participating in meetings for drafting a new constitution; urges the Government of Myanmar to ensure full respect for human rights, including freedom of expression and assembly, right to a fair trial, protection of minorities, and an end to practices of torture, abuse of women, forced labor and relocation, enforced disappearances, and summary executions.

The United States cosponsored this resolution, which calls international attention to the abysmal human rights situation and the shortcomings of the political process in Burma. Hundreds of political prisoners remain detained. Torture and other mistreatment are commonplace. The elections in May 1990 clearly demonstrate the will of the Burmese people to return to parliamentary democracy. Regrettably, the military leadership still refuses to hand over authority to a democratically elected civilian government.

6. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

A/Res/52/150 December 15

Expresses full support for the peace agreement and reiterates the Assembly's demand for full implementation; welcomes the cessation of hostilities and successful holding of elections in September 1997; calls on all parties to ensure the substantial functioning of all common institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina (B/H); recognizes that responsibility for consolidation of peace lies primarily with B/H authorities; recognizes that the role of the international community remains essential; highlights the importance of the voluntary return

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of refugees and displaced persons to their homes; underlines that assistance of the international community remains strictly conditional upon compliance with the peace agreement; stresses the importance of cooperation with the International Tribunal; welcomes the vital contribution of the multinational stabilization force in providing a secure environment; and welcomes the conclusion of the Bonn peace implementation conference that there is an emerging consensus on the need for an international military presence to continue beyond June 1998, considering it indispensable to maintain the stable security environment necessary to implement civilian aspects of the peace agreement.

Successful negotiation of this consensus resolution buttresses efforts of the international community to move the parties toward full implementation of the peace agreement and achievement of a durable and just peace. The European Union and the United States played a major role in the negotiations.

7. Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency

A/Res/52/158 December 15

Expresses appreciation to the UN Commission on International Trade Law for completing and adopting the Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency contained in the annex to this resolution; and recommends that all states review their legislation on cross-border aspects of insolvency to determine whether the legislation meets the objectives of a modern and efficient insolvency system and give favorable consideration to the Model Law, bearing in mind the need for internationally harmonized legislation on this subject.

The U.S. Government, believing effective cooperation in cases of cross-border insolvency is necessary to rescue financially troubled but viable businesses or to liquidate assets and protect creditors and other interested persons, cosponsored and actively supported this resolution. This model law would further the harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and investment, furthering the growth of such mutually beneficial transactions.

8. Establishment of an International Criminal Court

A/Res/52/160 December 15

Accepts the offer of Italy to act as host to a conference to establish an international criminal court; decides that the conference shall be held in Rome June 15-July 17, 1998; asks the Preparatory Committee to continue its work and, at the end of its sessions, to transmit to the conference the text of a convention on the establishment of an international criminal court; and asks the Secretary General to prepare the text of draft rules of procedure of the conference, to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee for its consideration.

The United States has participated actively in meetings at the United Nations on establishment of an international criminal court, and supports cre-

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ation of a court that is fair and effective, does not impair U.S. law enforcement and military justice interests, and meets all relevant standards of due process. During the debate, the U.S. Representative cited President Clinton's exhortation to establish an international criminal court by the end of the century. He also emphasized the need for further work to elaborate the basic rules and principles that will guide the court, the need to reach a common definition of crimes, and the need to bridge divergent views on when the court would be permitted to exercise its jurisdiction.

9. Convention on Suppression of Terrorist Bombings

A/Res/52/164 December 15

Adopts and opens for signature a new law enforcement convention entitled the International Convention on the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. The United States initiated negotiation of this convention in July 1996 in the aftermath of the June 1996 bombing attack on U.S. military personnel in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, in which 17 U.S. Air Force personnel were killed.

This convention fills an important gap in international law by expanding the legal framework for international cooperation in investigation, prosecution, and extradition of persons who engage in such bombings. It will create a regime of universal jurisdiction over unlawful and intentional use of explosives and other lethal devices in or against various defined public places with intent to kill or cause serious bodily injury, or with intent to cause extensive destruction. The convention largely follows precedents set by prior terrorism conventions to which the United States is a party, but also includes important innovations, including limiting availability of the political offense exception to extradition and mutual legal assistance, contemplating temporary extradition of nationals for trial, and providing for transfer of persons in custody for assistance in legal assistance. The convention does not apply to activities of armed forces in the course of armed conflict that are governed by the law of war, or to the official activities of military forces of states at any time.

10. UN Reform

A/Res/52/12A-B November 12; December 18

Resolution 12A: Welcomes the Secretary General's report on reform of the United Nations and commends his reform efforts and initiatives; and calls upon the Secretary General, while implementing the actions described in his report, to take full account of the views and comments expressed by member states and groups of member states. Resolution 12B: Decides to establish the post of Deputy Secretary General; notes that the Secretary General will appoint the Deputy following a process of consultation with member states (Louise Frechette was named to the position in January 1998); welcomes the recommendations of the Secretary General for rationalizing, streamlining, and

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enhancing the work of the General Assembly; asks UN organs to consider specific measures to enhance the rapid deployment capacity of the United Nations in peacekeeping operations; decides that the Disarmament Commission and the First Committee of the General Assembly should undertake a review of their work with a view toward streamlining it; invites ECOSOC to review the mandates, composition, functions, and working methods of its functional commissions and expert groups and bodies; invites ECOSOC to conduct a general review of the regional commissions; endorses the Secretary General's recommendation to discontinue the High-Level Advisory Board on Sustainable Development; decides to designate the Emergency Relief Coordinator as the UN Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator; decides to establish a humanitarian affairs segment of ECOSOC; asks the Secretary General to submit proposals to the General Assembly for establishment of a revolving credit fund to be financed through voluntary contributions or other means that member states may suggest; invites the Secretary General to elaborate on the recommendation that unspent balances under the regular budget at the end of the fiscal year be retained, and invites competent UN bodies to consider the implications of this proposal; decides to establish a development account to be funded from possible reductions in administrative and other costs, and asks the Secretary General to submit a report identifying the sustainability of this initiative and the modalities of its implementation; and asks the Secretary General to submit a report explaining his recommendation that the United Nations shift to a system of results-based budgeting.

The first of these two resolutions endorses the administrative and managerial actions the Secretary General will undertake on his own authority; the second adopts most of his recommendations requiring intergovernmental approval. Taken together, these actions mark a significant milestone in a three-year campaign by the United States and others for UN reform. Recommendations supported by the U.S. Government include establishing the post of Deputy Secretary General, abolishing the High-Level Advisory Board on Sustainable Development, making the Emergency Relief Coordinator responsible for humanitarian assistance, and enhancing peacekeeping operations (especially the rapid deployment capabilities). In 1998, the Secretary General will elaborate on his proposals to apply sunset provisions to new UN programs and use results-based budgeting, both of which the U.S. Government supports. He will also provide details on his suggestions to establish a revolving credit fund and to have the UN retain regular budget surpluses, measures the United States opposes.

11. Global Partnership for Development

A/Res/52/179 December 18

Sets in motion a comprehensive review of efforts within and outside the UN system to address financing for development. As the first step, member

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states will participate in a two-day resumed session of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, where delegations will have an opportunity to identify key players and themes related to the issue. Input from these players on the identified themes will form the basis of discussions, during the 53rd session of the General Assembly, toward formulating a report containing recommendations on the form, scope, and agenda of further high-level consideration of the topic, to be submitted to the 54th General Assembly for action.

First introduced as a G-77 resolution calling for the convening of an International Conference on Financing for Development, the United States worked with other developed countries to shift debate from whether to call a conference to a serious review of the substance of development finance. Working with developing countries, the United States obtained acceptance of a multi-year process that would first take stock of and review extensive work already done on this issue before identifying areas and modalities for follow-up. The initial foray into this process, the resumed Second Committee session scheduled for March 1998, will force delegations to engage in serious, expert dialogue, a positive move away from the polemics of the past.

12. Global Financial Flows

A/Res/52/180

December 18

Stresses that sound domestic macroeconomic policies in promoting stability and growth are primary elements for determining private capital flows; recognizes the need to broaden cooperation and coordination among countries and financial institutions to promote a stable international financial environment conducive to economic growth; recognizes the importance of transparency and accountability at the national level to achieve political credibility and confidence-building as well as sound regulatory and supervisory arrangements so as to strengthen the domestic financial system; stresses the need for strengthened international cooperation to prevent future currency crises which negatively affect the international financial and monetary system; recognizes the benefit of exchange rate stability and a stable financial environment, and invites the International Monetary Fund to fully exercise its mandate to sustain effective surveillance over macroeconomic policies of its member countries; and asks the Secretary General to analyze trends in financial flows and recommend ways to help economies become more resilient to currency fluctuations.

The United States joined consensus on this resolution because it supports liberalization of external economic and financial regimes in the context of global financial integration, stresses the need to assist nations made vulnerable in the course of such liberalization, and recognizes the importance of national economic policies in providing an economic environment that encourages private capital flows as a major factor in economic development. The U.S. objection to language making sustained economic growth a concept equal to sustainable development, instead of one component of it, was overcome by

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insertion of references to previous agreements containing language to which the U.S. Government had agreed.

13. International Trade and Development

A/Res/52/182

December 18

Reaffirms the role of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); supports the efforts of the UNCTAD Secretary General to implement the far-reaching reforms embodied in the outcome of the ninth session of UNCTAD; recognizes that UNCTAD should continue to facilitate integration of developing countries and countries with economies in transition into the international trading system and to promote development through trade and investment; invites UNCTAD to assist developing countries to participate effectively in multilateral trade negotiations; stresses that, in the context of globalization and liberalization, there is need for full integration of developing countries and of economies in transition into the world economy through improved access for their exports; stresses also the need for measures by the international community, including technical assistance and human and institutional capacity-building to strengthen the supply capacity of exportable goods and services of developing countries; reiterates the importance of trade liberalization through a substantial reduction of tariff and other barriers and elimination of discriminatory and protectionist practices; emphasizes the importance of attaining greater universality by the international trading system; emphasizes that the dispute settlement mechanism of the World Trade Organization (WTO) is a key element with regard to the integrity and credibility of the multilateral trading system; deplores any attempt to bypass or undermine multilaterally agreed procedures on the conduct of international trade by resorting to unilateral actions, and affirms that environmental and social concerns should not be used for protectionist purposes; recognizes that governments should have as their objective to ensure that trade and environmental policies are mutually supportive so as to achieve sustainable development and that their environmental policies with a potential trade impact are not used for protectionist purposes; reaffirms the need to give priority to problems facing the least developed countries; invites preference-giving countries to improve and renew their generalized system of preferences schemes; and stresses the need for increased and more effective participation by developing countries in rule-making and standard-setting activities in the international trading system.

The United States again cosponsored this resolution because it emphasizes the importance of an open, rule-based, equitable, nondiscriminatory, transparent, and predictable multilateral trading system. The resolution also notes that a favorable and conducive international economic and financial environment and a positive investment climate are necessary for the economic growth of the world economy. And it emphasizes that each country is responsible for its own economic policies for sustainable development. In debate on the resolution, the

U.S. delegate emphasized that sound national economic, social, and environmental policies are key for all countries, particularly developing countries, to capitalize on globalization and become fully integrated into the economically interdependent world.

14. Financing External Debt of Developing Countries

A/Res/52/185

December 18

Recognizes that effective, equitable, development-oriented, and durable solutions to external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries can contribute substantially to strengthening the global economy and to efforts of developing countries to achieve sustainable development; notes, while recognizing the benefits of liberalizing international capital flows, the potential adverse impact of volatility of short-term capital flows, and stresses the need for coherence in implementing policies in order to mitigate the impact of such volatility; stresses the importance for developing countries of continuing their efforts to promote a favorable environment for attracting foreign investment, thereby promoting economic growth so as to favor their exit from debt and debt-servicing problems, and stresses the need for the international community to promote a conducive external economic environment through improved market access, stabilization of exchange rates, effective stewardship of international interest rates, increased resource flows, access to international financial markets, the flow of financial resources, and improved access to technology for developing countries; stresses the need for debt conversion programs such as debt-equity swaps, debt-for-nature swaps, and debt-for-child-development swaps so that the countries concerned may be assisted in their development efforts and in support of the most vulnerable segments of the societies; welcomes the steps taken to implement the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative and recognizes that additional financial resources are required; and stresses the need for new financial flows to debtor developing countries, and urges creditor countries to extend concessional financial assistance to support implementation of economic reforms and stabilization and structural adjustment programs by developing countries that will enable them to extricate themselves from the debt overhang and attract new investment.

The United States was able to join consensus again in 1997 on the resolution on external debt problems of developing countries because it was relatively balanced, acknowledging the concerns of the heavily indebted countries while respecting the rights of the donors and the prerogatives of the lending institutions that assist developing countries. The resolution also includes reference to measures necessary for sustainable development: sound economic and structural adjustment policies, a favorable investment climate, accessible markets, and participation in international trade. Also, the resolution endorses the strategy of supporting debt-reduction agreements in the context of structural adjustment in developing countries. The U.S. objection to language making

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sustained economic growth a concept equal to sustainable development, instead of one component of it, was overcome by insertion of references to previous agreements containing language to which the United States had agreed.

15. Renewal of Dialogue on Economic Cooperation Through Partnership

A/Res/52/186 December 18

Reaffirms the need to strengthen constructive dialogue and partnership to promote further international economic cooperation for development; reaffirms that the UN system should reinforce its activities to facilitate such a dialogue; asks the President of the General Assembly to start consultations with member states on the modalities, focus, and timing of a two-day high-level dialogue on globalization and interdependence; and asks the Secretary General, in cooperation with governments, relevant parts of the UN system, and intergovernmental organizations, to initiate preparations for such a dialogue.

The United States joined consensus on this resolution, which affirms the need to cooperate in development on the basis of mutual interests and benefits, genuine interdependence, and shared responsibilities, while avoiding the North-South polemics of past discussions.

16. Business and Development

A/Res/52/209 December 18

Underlines the positive role of the private sector in supporting economic growth and development as well as in mobilization of resources; emphasizes the role of the private sector in each country, including international investors, to contribute to implementation of national economic policies and stabilization programs; recognizes that business and industry, including transnational corporations, play a crucial role in social and economic development, and increasing prosperity is contributed primarily by the activities of business and industry; affirms that a stable and transparent environment for commercial transactions in all countries is essential for mobilization of investment, finance, technology, and skills across national borders, in order to promote growth and development; recognizes that effective efforts at all levels to combat corruption and bribery are essential elements of an improved international business environment; recognizes the important role of governments in creating an enabling environment supportive of entrepreneurship and facilitative of privatization, in particular in establishing judicial, executive, and legislative frameworks necessary for a market-based exchange of goods and services; emphasizes the importance of a supportive international economic environment for promotion of entrepreneurship and privatization; recognizes the need to increase private sector involvement in provision of infrastructure services; values the promotion of entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization, and simplification of procedures; and stresses that outsourcing of work from

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transnational corporations to small and medium-sized enterprises is supportive of development of entrepreneurship and privatization in developing countries.

The United States introduced and sponsored a resolution on this subject; because consensus could not be reached, the committee vice-chair drafted the compromise text that appears in this resolution. A no-action motion blocked passage in committee, however, and the United States withdrew its resolution. The vice-chair's text was later reintroduced by Venezuela in plenary and adopted as a part of the compromise agreed to on the six resolutions containing language unacceptable to the United States on "sustained economic growth and sustainable development." The resolution as adopted retained the core U.S. elements — reference to implementing the 1996 declaration on corruption and bribery, and a call for a UN focus on the role of the private sector in sustainable development — but in a diluted form. The United States has energetically urged movement toward private sector activity and entrepreneurship in General Assembly resolutions since 1988.

17. Scale of Assessments

A/Res/52/215A-D December 22

Sets the scale of assessments for UN member states for the regular budget for 1998-2000 (with the U.S. assessment at the ceiling rate of 25%); and decides to consider reviewing the scale for 1999-2000 during the resumed 52nd session (i.e., in 1998) and to make a determination in this matter early enough to refer it to the Committee on Contributions during the 52nd session of the Assembly (i.e., before the 53rd session begins in September 1998).

The United States was unable to obtain agreement to reduce its assessment below 25%. However, it did succeed in persuading the Assembly to agree to consider reopening discussion of the scale of assessments in 1998 for the years 1999 and 2000 under certain conditions that are intended to describe significant commitment by the U.S. Government to pay its arrears.

18. Program Budget for 1998-1999

A/Res/52/221A-C December 22

Approves a regular budget of \$2,532,331,200 for 1998-1999.

A UN regular budget of this amount is within the \$2.533 billion budget sought by the United States, and achieves a major U.S. objective. The budget, in line with U.S. goals, provides full funding of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, approval of posts for the new Deputy Secretary General, and approval of posts for the Secretary General's strategic planning unit. Also in line with U.S. goals, the budget provides funds for the newly created Department of Economic and Social Affairs (itself a U.S. goal), including new and upgraded posts for activities in advancement of women.

COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTES

The tables which follow summarize UN member performance at the 52nd UNGA in comparison with the United States on the 13 important votes. In these tables, "Identical Votes" is the total number of times the United States and the listed state both voted Yes or No on these issues. "Opposite Votes" is the total number of times the United States voted Yes and the listed state No, or the United States voted No and the listed state Yes. "Abstentions" and "Absences" are totals for the country being compared on these 13 votes. "Voting Coincidence (Votes Only)" is calculated by dividing the number of identical votes by the total of identical and opposite votes. The column headed "Voting Coincidence (Including Consensus)" presents the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States after including the 18 important consensus resolutions as additional identical votes. The extent of participation was also factored in. (See the section on format and methodology in the Introduction.)

The first table lists all UN member states in alphabetical order. The second lists them by number of identical votes in descending order; those states with the same number of identical votes are further ranked by the number of opposite votes in ascending order. Countries with the same number of both identical votes and opposite votes are listed alphabetically. Subsequent tables are comparisons of UN members by regional and other groupings to which they belong, again ranked in descending order of identical votes.

All Countries (Alphabetical)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Afghanistan	3	7	0	3	72.3%	30.0%
Albania	6	2	2	3	91.3%	75.0%
Algeria	5	5	3	0	82.0%	50.0%
Andorra	9	2	2	0	93.0%	81.8%
Angola	4	6	2	1	69.9%	40.0%
Antigua and Barbuda ..	6	4	2	1	85.3%	60.0%
Argentina	9	4	0	0	87.1%	69.2%
Armenia	6	3	2	2	88.4%	66.7%
Australia	9	3	1	0	90.0%	75.0%
Austria	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Azerbaijan	5	4	2	2	83.7%	55.6%
Bahamas	8	4	1	0	86.2%	66.7%
Bahrain	4	4	4	1	83.8%	50.0%
Bangladesh	4	6	3	0	78.3%	40.0%
Barbados	6	4	2	1	84.5%	60.0%
Belarus	6	5	2	0	82.8%	54.5%
Belgium	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Belize	6	4	2	1	84.5%	60.0%
Benin	3	5	5	0	80.3%	37.5%

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All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Bhutan	5	4	3	1	84.2%	55.6%
Bolivia	9	4	0	0	87.1%	69.2%
Bosnia/Herzegovina ...	0	0	0	13	*	*
Botswana	6	5	2	0	82.6%	54.5%
Brazil	7	4	2	0	86.2%	63.6%
Brunei Darussalam	3	6	4	0	77.8%	33.3%
Bulgaria	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Burkina Faso	3	4	5	1	83.0%	42.9%
Burundi	2	5	4	2	58.9%	28.6%
Cambodia	0	0	0	13	*	*
Cameroon	4	4	5	0	84.2%	50.0%
Canada	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Cape Verde	3	5	4	1	70.8%	37.5%
Central African Rep. ...	0	0	0	13	*	*
Chad	2	4	4	3	61.3%	33.3%
Chile	8	4	1	0	86.6%	66.7%
China	1	7	5	0	71.7%	12.5%
Colombia	4	5	4	0	81.5%	44.4%
Comoros	2	5	1	5	58.2%	28.6%
Congo	3	3	2	5	83.3%	50.0%
Costa Rica	9	4	0	0	84.9%	69.2%
Cote d'Ivoire	3	4	6	0	84.0%	42.9%
Croatia	9	2	2	0	93.0%	81.8%
Cuba	1	8	4	0	69.7%	11.1%
Cyprus	6	3	4	0	88.9%	66.7%
Czech Republic	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Dem. Rep. of Congo ...	1	4	5	3	74.3%	20.0%
DPR of Korea	0	8	3	2	63.8%	0.0%
Denmark	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Djibouti	4	5	0	4	80.4%	44.4%
Dominica	5	4	1	3	80.6%	55.6%
Dominican Republic ...	7	3	2	1	86.6%	70.0%
Ecuador	7	4	2	0	86.1%	63.6%
Egypt	4	4	4	1	84.2%	50.0%
El Salvador	8	3	0	2	89.2%	72.7%
Equatorial Guinea	2	4	5	2	80.5%	33.3%
Eritrea	3	4	5	1	82.1%	42.9%
Estonia	9	1	2	1	96.4%	90.0%
Ethiopia	6	4	3	0	85.4%	60.0%
Fiji	3	3	5	2	85.8%	50.0%
Finland	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
France	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Gabon	2	3	3	5	84.9%	40.0%
Gambia	0	0	0	13	*	*
Georgia	8	0	4	1	100.0%	100.0%
Germany	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Ghana	3	5	4	1	80.3%	37.5%
Greece	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%

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All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Grenada	4	4	5	0	83.8%	50.0%
Guatemala	7	4	2	0	85.6%	63.6%
Guinea	4	5	4	0	81.0%	44.4%
Guinea-Bissau	3	3	4	3	86.4%	50.0%
Guyana	7	4	2	0	86.1%	63.6%
Haiti	7	4	1	1	84.3%	63.6%
Honduras	7	4	1	1	85.7%	63.6%
Hungary	9	2	2	0	93.0%	81.8%
Iceland	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
India	3	8	2	0	72.4%	27.3%
Indonesia	3	8	2	0	72.4%	27.3%
Iran	3	8	1	1	71.8%	27.3%
Iraq	0	0	0	13	*	*
Ireland	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Israel	11	0	2	0	100.0%	100.0%
Italy	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Jamaica	7	4	2	0	86.2%	63.6%
Japan	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Jordan	4	5	4	0	80.3%	44.4%
Kazakhstan	7	3	3	0	89.3%	70.0%
Kenya	2	4	7	0	83.3%	33.3%
Kuwait	6	4	2	1	85.5%	60.0%
Kyrgyzstan	7	3	2	1	89.0%	70.0%
Laos	0	6	6	1	71.0%	0.0%
Latvia	9	1	3	0	96.3%	90.0%
Lebanon	2	4	5	2	80.7%	33.3%
Lesotho	3	5	3	2	60.2%	37.5%
Liberia	3	3	7	0	87.5%	50.0%
Libya	2	9	1	1	68.1%	18.2%
Liechtenstein	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Lithuania	9	1	3	0	96.4%	90.0%
Luxembourg	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Madagascar	4	3	0	6	84.4%	57.1%
Malawi	4	5	2	2	80.1%	44.4%
Malaysia	4	6	3	0	78.6%	40.0%
Maldives	5	6	2	0	79.0%	45.5%
Mali	4	4	4	1	84.0%	50.0%
Malta	8	4	1	0	86.7%	66.7%
Marshall Islands	9	2	1	1	93.1%	81.8%
Mauritania	4	5	4	0	79.6%	44.4%
Mauritius	8	4	1	0	86.2%	66.7%
Mexico	6	4	3	0	85.7%	60.0%
Micronesia	9	0	3	1	100.0%	100.0%
Monaco	9	2	2	0	92.8%	81.8%
Mongolia	7	4	1	1	85.9%	63.6%
Morocco	4	4	4	1	83.4%	50.0%
Mozambique	3	5	5	0	80.1%	37.5%
Myanmar (Burma)	3	8	2	0	72.2%	27.3%

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All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Namibia	3	6	4	0	77.1%	33.3%
Nepal	4	2	6	1	91.4%	66.7%
Netherlands	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
New Zealand	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Nicaragua	8	3	0	2	88.7%	72.7%
Niger	4	7	2	0	75.9%	36.4%
Nigeria	3	9	1	0	69.6%	25.0%
Norway	10	1	2	0	96.6%	90.9%
Oman	4	5	3	1	81.0%	44.4%
Pakistan	4	8	1	0	73.3%	33.3%
Palau	0	0	0	13	*	*
Panama	6	3	3	1	88.7%	66.7%
Papua New Guinea	3	6	4	0	77.8%	33.3%
Paraguay	9	4	0	0	86.7%	69.2%
Peru	7	4	2	0	86.2%	63.6%
Philippines	2	6	5	0	76.9%	25.0%
Poland	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Portugal	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Qatar	4	7	1	1	75.5%	36.4%
Republic of Korea	6	1	6	0	96.0%	85.7%
Republic of Moldova ..	8	2	3	0	92.8%	80.0%
Romania	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Russia	7	4	2	0	86.2%	63.6%
Rwanda	2	1	2	8	90.0%	66.7%
St. Kitts and Nevis	2	4	4	3	80.7%	33.3%
St. Lucia	3	4	5	1	83.6%	42.9%
St. Vincent/Gren.	3	1	0	9	92.7%	75.0%
Samoa	9	4	0	0	87.0%	69.2%
San Marino	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Sao Tome/Principe	0	0	0	13	*	*
Saudi Arabia	5	6	2	0	78.9%	45.5%
Senegal	5	4	4	0	84.8%	55.6%
Seychelles	0	0	0	13	*	*
Sierra Leone	3	5	4	1	80.3%	37.5%
Singapore	4	5	4	0	81.5%	44.4%
Slovak Republic	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Slovenia	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Solomon Islands	8	4	1	0	86.3%	66.7%
Somalia	0	0	0	13	*	*
South Africa	5	6	2	0	79.2%	45.5%
Spain	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Sri Lanka	4	6	3	0	78.6%	40.0%
Sudan	3	9	1	0	69.8%	25.0%
Suriname	4	4	4	1	83.7%	50.0%
Swaziland	6	4	3	0	85.7%	60.0%
Sweden	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Syria	1	8	3	1	65.9%	11.1%
Tajikistan	5	2	3	3	90.0%	71.4%

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All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Thailand	4	5	4	0	81.5%	44.4%
TFYR Macedonia	8	2	3	0	92.9%	80.0%
Togo	3	4	6	0	84.0%	42.9%
Trinidad and Tobago ...	7	4	2	0	85.8%	63.6%
Tunisia	4	5	4	0	81.3%	44.4%
Turkey	5	4	2	2	84.8%	55.6%
Turkmenistan	3	2	4	4	85.8%	60.0%
Uganda	2	5	4	2	78.4%	28.6%
Ukraine	7	3	3	0	89.3%	70.0%
United Arab Emirates .	4	4	4	1	84.0%	50.0%
United Kingdom	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
UR Tanzania	2	5	6	0	80.0%	28.6%
Uruguay	9	3	1	0	89.5%	75.0%
Uzbekistan	8	1	1	3	94.9%	88.9%
Vanuatu	8	4	1	0	86.1%	66.7%
Venezuela	8	4	1	0	86.7%	66.7%
Vietnam	0	8	3	2	65.7%	0.0%
Yemen	3	5	0	5	79.3%	37.5%
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	13	*	*
Zambia	4	4	2	3	83.4%	50.0%
Zimbabwe	1	7	4	1	71.7%	12.5%
Average	5.4	3.7	2.4	1.5	84.9%	59.2%

All Countries (Ranked by Identical Votes)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Israel	11	0	2	0	100.0%	100.0%
Norway	10	1	2	0	96.6%	90.9%
Canada	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Czech Republic	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Denmark	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Finland	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Iceland	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Japan	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Luxembourg	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Netherlands	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Sweden	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
United Kingdom	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Micronesia	9	0	3	1	100.0%	100.0%
Estonia	9	1	2	1	96.4%	90.0%
Latvia	9	1	3	0	96.3%	90.0%
Lithuania	9	1	3	0	96.4%	90.0%
Andorra	9	2	2	0	93.0%	81.8%
Austria	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%

III - Important Votes

All Countries (Ranked by Identical Votes) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Belgium	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Bulgaria	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Croatia	9	2	2	0	93.0%	81.8%
France	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Germany	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Greece	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Hungary	9	2	2	0	93.0%	81.8%
Ireland	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Italy	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Liechtenstein	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Marshall Islands	9	2	1	1	93.1%	81.8%
Monaco	9	2	2	0	92.8%	81.8%
New Zealand	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Poland	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Portugal	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Romania	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
San Marino	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Slovak Republic	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Slovenia	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Spain	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Australia	9	3	1	0	90.0%	75.0%
Uruguay	9	3	1	0	89.5%	75.0%
Argentina	9	4	0	0	87.1%	69.2%
Bolivia	9	4	0	0	87.1%	69.2%
Costa Rica	9	4	0	0	84.9%	69.2%
Paraguay	9	4	0	0	86.7%	69.2%
Samoa	9	4	0	0	87.0%	69.2%
Georgia	8	0	4	1	100.0%	100.0%
Uzbekistan	8	1	1	3	94.9%	88.9%
Republic of Moldova ..	8	2	3	0	92.8%	80.0%
TFYR Macedonia	8	2	3	0	92.9%	80.0%
El Salvador	8	3	0	2	89.2%	72.7%
Nicaragua	8	3	0	2	88.7%	72.7%
Bahamas	8	4	1	0	86.2%	66.7%
Chile	8	4	1	0	86.6%	66.7%
Malta	8	4	1	0	86.7%	66.7%
Mauritius	8	4	1	0	86.2%	66.7%
Solomon Islands	8	4	1	0	86.3%	66.7%
Vanuatu	8	4	1	0	86.1%	66.7%
Venezuela	8	4	1	0	86.7%	66.7%
Dominican Republic ...	7	3	2	1	86.6%	70.0%
Kazakhstan	7	3	3	0	89.3%	70.0%
Kyrgyzstan	7	3	2	1	89.0%	70.0%
Ukraine	7	3	3	0	89.3%	70.0%
Brazil	7	4	2	0	86.2%	63.6%
Ecuador	7	4	2	0	86.1%	63.6%
Guatemala	7	4	2	0	85.6%	63.6%
Guyana	7	4	2	0	86.1%	63.6%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

All Countries (Ranked by Identical Votes) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSEN- CES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Haiti	7	4	1	1	84.3%	63.6%
Honduras	7	4	1	1	85.7%	63.6%
Jamaica	7	4	2	0	86.2%	63.6%
Mongolia	7	4	1	1	85.9%	63.6%
Peru	7	4	2	0	86.2%	63.6%
Russia	7	4	2	0	86.2%	63.6%
Trinidad and Tobago ...	7	4	2	0	85.8%	63.6%
Republic of Korea	6	1	6	0	96.0%	85.7%
Albania	6	2	2	3	91.3%	75.0%
Armenia	6	3	2	2	88.4%	66.7%
Cyprus	6	3	4	0	88.9%	66.7%
Panama	6	3	3	1	88.7%	66.7%
Antigua and Barbuda ..	6	4	2	1	85.3%	60.0%
Barbados	6	4	2	1	84.5%	60.0%
Belize	6	4	2	1	84.5%	60.0%
Ethiopia	6	4	3	0	85.4%	60.0%
Kuwait	6	4	2	1	85.5%	60.0%
Mexico	6	4	3	0	85.7%	60.0%
Swaziland	6	4	3	0	85.7%	60.0%
Belarus	6	5	2	0	82.8%	54.5%
Botswana	6	5	2	0	82.6%	54.5%
Tajikistan	5	2	3	3	90.0%	71.4%
Azerbaijan	5	4	2	2	83.7%	55.6%
Bhutan	5	4	3	1	84.2%	55.6%
Dominica	5	4	1	3	80.6%	55.6%
Senegal	5	4	4	0	84.8%	55.6%
Turkey	5	4	2	2	84.8%	55.6%
Algeria	5	5	3	0	82.0%	50.0%
Maldives	5	6	2	0	79.0%	45.5%
Saudi Arabia	5	6	2	0	78.9%	45.5%
South Africa	5	6	2	0	79.2%	45.5%
Nepal	4	2	6	1	91.4%	66.7%
Madagascar	4	3	0	6	84.4%	57.1%
Bahrain	4	4	4	1	83.8%	50.0%
Cameroon	4	4	5	0	84.2%	50.0%
Egypt	4	4	4	1	84.2%	50.0%
Grenada	4	4	5	0	83.8%	50.0%
Mali	4	4	4	1	84.0%	50.0%
Morocco	4	4	4	1	83.4%	50.0%
Suriname	4	4	4	1	83.7%	50.0%
United Arab Emirates .	4	4	4	1	84.0%	50.0%
Zambia	4	4	2	3	83.4%	50.0%
Colombia	4	5	4	0	81.5%	44.4%
Djibouti	4	5	0	4	80.4%	44.4%
Guinea	4	5	4	0	81.0%	44.4%
Jordan	4	5	4	0	80.3%	44.4%
Malawi	4	5	2	2	80.1%	44.4%
Mauritania	4	5	4	0	79.6%	44.4%

III - Important Votes

All Countries (Ranked by Identical Votes) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Oman	4	5	3	1	81.0%	44.4%
Singapore	4	5	4	0	81.5%	44.4%
Thailand	4	5	4	0	81.5%	44.4%
Tunisia	4	5	4	0	81.3%	44.4%
Angola	4	6	2	1	69.9%	40.0%
Bangladesh	4	6	3	0	78.3%	40.0%
Malaysia	4	6	3	0	78.6%	40.0%
Sri Lanka	4	6	3	0	78.6%	40.0%
Niger	4	7	2	0	75.9%	36.4%
Qatar	4	7	1	1	75.5%	36.4%
Pakistan	4	8	1	0	73.3%	33.3%
St. Vincent-Gren.	3	1	0	9	92.7%	75.0%
Turkmenistan	3	2	4	4	85.8%	60.0%
Congo	3	3	2	5	83.3%	50.0%
Fiji	3	3	5	2	85.8%	50.0%
Guinea-Bissau	3	3	4	3	86.4%	50.0%
Liberia	3	3	7	0	87.5%	50.0%
Burkina Faso	3	4	5	1	83.0%	42.9%
Cote d'Ivoire	3	4	6	0	84.0%	42.9%
Eritrea	3	4	5	1	82.1%	42.9%
St. Lucia	3	4	5	1	83.6%	42.9%
Togo	3	4	6	0	84.0%	42.9%
Benin	3	5	5	0	80.3%	37.5%
Cape Verde	3	5	4	1	70.8%	37.5%
Ghana	3	5	4	1	80.3%	37.5%
Lesotho	3	5	3	2	60.2%	37.5%
Mozambique	3	5	5	0	80.1%	37.5%
Sierra Leone	3	5	4	1	80.3%	37.5%
Yemen	3	5	0	5	79.3%	37.5%
Brunei	3	6	4	0	77.8%	33.3%
Namibia	3	6	4	0	77.1%	33.3%
Papua New Guinea	3	6	4	0	77.8%	33.3%
Afghanistan	3	7	0	3	72.3%	30.0%
India	3	8	2	0	72.4%	27.3%
Indonesia	3	8	2	0	72.4%	27.3%
Iran	3	8	1	1	71.8%	27.3%
Myanmar (Burma)	3	8	2	0	72.2%	27.3%
Nigeria	3	9	1	0	69.6%	25.0%
Sudan	3	9	1	0	69.8%	25.0%
Rwanda	2	1	2	8	90.0%	66.7%
Gabon	2	3	3	5	84.9%	40.0%
Chad	2	4	4	3	61.3%	33.3%
Equatorial Guinea	2	4	5	2	80.5%	33.3%
Kenya	2	4	7	0	83.3%	33.3%
Lebanon	2	4	5	2	80.7%	33.3%
St. Kitts and Nevis	2	4	4	3	80.7%	33.3%
Burundi	2	5	4	2	58.9%	28.6%
Comoros	2	5	1	5	58.2%	28.6%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

All Countries (Ranked by Identical Votes) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Uganda	2	5	4	2	78.4%	28.6%
UR Tanzania	2	5	6	0	80.0%	28.6%
Philippines	2	6	5	0	76.9%	25.0%
Libya	2	9	1	1	68.1%	18.2%
Dem. Rep. of Congo ...	1	4	5	3	74.3%	20.0%
China	1	7	5	0	71.7%	12.5%
Zimbabwe	1	7	4	1	71.7%	12.5%
Cuba	1	8	4	0	69.7%	11.1%
Syria	1	8	3	1	65.9%	11.1%
Bosnia/Herzegovina ...	0	0	0	13	*	*
Cambodia	0	0	0	13	*	*
Central African Rep. ...	0	0	0	13	*	*
Gambia	0	0	0	13	*	*
Iraq	0	0	0	13	*	*
Palau	0	0	0	13	*	*
Sao Tome/Principe	0	0	0	13	*	*
Seychelles	0	0	0	13	*	*
Somalia	0	0	0	13	*	*
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	13	*	*
Laos	0	6	6	1	71.0%	0.0%
DPR of Korea	0	8	3	2	63.8%	0.0%
Vietnam	0	8	3	2	65.7%	0.0%
Average	5.4	3.7	2.4	1.5	84.9%	59.2%

UN REGIONAL GROUPS

The following tables show the voting coincidence percentage with U.S. votes on the 13 important votes. They list countries by UN regional groups.

African Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Mauritius	8	4	1	0	86.2%	66.7%
Ethiopia	6	4	3	0	85.4%	60.0%
Swaziland	6	4	3	0	85.7%	60.0%
Botswana	6	5	2	0	82.6%	54.5%
Senegal	5	4	4	0	84.8%	55.6%
Algeria	5	5	3	0	82.0%	50.0%
South Africa	5	6	2	0	79.2%	45.5%
Madagascar	4	3	0	6	84.4%	57.1%
Cameroon	4	4	5	0	84.2%	50.0%

III - Important Votes

African Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Egypt	4	4	4	1	84.2%	50.0%
Mali	4	4	4	1	84.0%	50.0%
Morocco	4	4	4	1	83.4%	50.0%
Zambia	4	4	2	3	83.4%	50.0%
Djibouti	4	5	0	4	80.4%	44.4%
Guinea	4	5	4	0	81.0%	44.4%
Malawi	4	5	2	2	80.1%	44.4%
Mauritania	4	5	4	0	79.6%	44.4%
Tunisia	4	5	4	0	81.3%	44.4%
Angola	4	6	2	1	69.9%	40.0%
Niger	4	7	2	0	75.9%	36.4%
Congo	3	3	2	5	83.3%	50.0%
Guinea-Bissau	3	3	4	3	86.4%	50.0%
Liberia	3	3	7	0	87.5%	50.0%
Burkina Faso	3	4	5	1	83.0%	42.9%
Cote d'Ivoire	3	4	6	0	84.0%	42.9%
Eritrea	3	4	5	1	82.1%	42.9%
Togo	3	4	6	0	84.0%	42.9%
Benin	3	5	5	0	80.3%	37.5%
Cape Verde	3	5	4	1	70.8%	37.5%
Ghana	3	5	4	1	80.3%	37.5%
Lesotho	3	5	3	2	60.2%	37.5%
Mozambique	3	5	5	0	80.1%	37.5%
Sierra Leone	3	5	4	1	80.3%	37.5%
Namibia	3	6	4	0	77.1%	33.3%
Nigeria	3	9	1	0	69.6%	25.0%
Sudan	3	9	1	0	69.8%	25.0%
Rwanda	2	1	2	8	90.0%	66.7%
Gabon	2	3	3	5	84.9%	40.0%
Chad	2	4	4	3	61.3%	33.3%
Equatorial Guinea	2	4	5	2	80.5%	33.3%
Kenya	2	4	7	0	83.3%	33.3%
Burundi	2	5	4	2	58.9%	28.6%
Comoros	2	5	1	5	58.2%	28.6%
Uganda	2	5	4	2	78.4%	28.6%
UR Tanzania	2	5	6	0	80.0%	28.6%
Libya	2	9	1	1	68.1%	18.2%
Dem. Rep. of Congo ...	1	4	5	3	74.3%	20.0%
Zimbabwe	1	7	4	1	71.7%	12.5%
Central African Rep. ...	0	0	0	13	*	*
Gambia	0	0	0	13	*	*
Sao Tome/Principe	0	0	0	13	*	*
Seychelles	0	0	0	13	*	*
Somalia	0	0	0	13	*	*
Average	3.1	4.3	3.2	2.5	80.1%	41.7%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

Asian Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Japan	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Micronesia	9	0	3	1	100.0%	100.0%
Marshall Islands	9	2	1	1	93.1%	81.8%
Samoa	9	4	0	0	87.0%	69.2%
Uzbekistan	8	1	1	3	94.9%	88.9%
Solomon Islands	8	4	1	0	86.3%	66.7%
Vanuatu	8	4	1	0	86.1%	66.7%
Kazakhstan	7	3	3	0	89.3%	70.0%
Kyrgyzstan	7	3	2	1	89.0%	70.0%
Mongolia	7	4	1	1	85.9%	63.6%
Republic of Korea	6	1	6	0	96.0%	85.7%
Cyprus	6	3	4	0	88.9%	66.7%
Kuwait	6	4	2	1	85.5%	60.0%
Tajikistan	5	2	3	3	90.0%	71.4%
Bhutan	5	4	3	1	84.2%	55.6%
Maldives	5	6	2	0	79.0%	45.5%
Saudi Arabia	5	6	2	0	78.9%	45.5%
Nepal	4	2	6	1	91.4%	66.7%
Bahrain	4	4	4	1	83.8%	50.0%
United Arab Emirates ..	4	4	4	1	84.0%	50.0%
Jordan	4	5	4	0	80.3%	44.4%
Oman	4	5	3	1	81.0%	44.4%
Singapore	4	5	4	0	81.5%	44.4%
Thailand	4	5	4	0	81.5%	44.4%
Bangladesh	4	6	3	0	78.3%	40.0%
Malaysia	4	6	3	0	78.6%	40.0%
Sri Lanka	4	6	3	0	78.6%	40.0%
Qatar	4	7	1	1	75.5%	36.4%
Pakistan	4	8	1	0	73.3%	33.3%
Turkmenistan	3	2	4	4	85.8%	60.0%
Fiji	3	3	5	2	85.8%	50.0%
Yemen	3	5	0	5	79.3%	37.5%
Brunei	3	6	4	0	77.8%	33.3%
Papua New Guinea	3	6	4	0	77.8%	33.3%
Afghanistan	3	7	0	3	72.3%	30.0%
India	3	8	2	0	72.4%	27.3%
Indonesia	3	8	2	0	72.4%	27.3%
Iran	3	8	1	1	71.8%	27.3%
Myanmar (Burma)	3	8	2	0	72.2%	27.3%
Lebanon	2	4	5	2	80.7%	33.3%
Philippines	2	6	5	0	76.9%	25.0%
China	1	7	5	0	71.7%	12.5%
Syria	1	8	3	1	65.9%	11.1%
Cambodia	0	0	0	13	*	*
Iraq	0	0	0	13	*	*
Palau	0	0	0	13	*	*
Laos	0	6	6	1	71.0%	0.0%

III - Important Votes

Asian Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
DPR of Korea	0	8	3	2	63.8%	0.0%
Vietnam	0	8	3	2	65.7%	0.0%
Average	4.2	4.6	2.7	1.6	81.4%	47.7%

Latin American and Caribbean Group (LAC)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Uruguay	9	3	1	0	89.5%	75.0%
Argentina	9	4	0	0	87.1%	69.2%
Bolivia	9	4	0	0	87.1%	69.2%
Costa Rica	9	4	0	0	84.9%	69.2%
Paraguay	9	4	0	0	86.7%	69.2%
El Salvador	8	3	0	2	89.2%	72.7%
Nicaragua	8	3	0	2	88.7%	72.7%
Bahamas	8	4	1	0	86.2%	66.7%
Chile	8	4	1	0	86.6%	66.7%
Venezuela	8	4	1	0	86.7%	66.7%
Dominican Republic ...	7	3	2	1	86.6%	70.0%
Brazil	7	4	2	0	86.2%	63.6%
Ecuador	7	4	2	0	86.1%	63.6%
Guatemala	7	4	2	0	85.6%	63.6%
Guyana	7	4	2	0	86.1%	63.6%
Haiti	7	4	1	1	84.3%	63.6%
Honduras	7	4	1	1	85.7%	63.6%
Jamaica	7	4	2	0	86.2%	63.6%
Peru	7	4	2	0	86.2%	63.6%
Trinidad and Tobago ...	7	4	2	0	85.8%	63.6%
Panama	6	3	3	1	88.7%	66.7%
Antigua and Barbuda ..	6	4	2	1	85.3%	60.0%
Barbados	6	4	2	1	84.5%	60.0%
Belize	6	4	2	1	84.5%	60.0%
Mexico	6	4	3	0	85.7%	60.0%
Dominica	5	4	1	3	80.6%	55.6%
Grenada	4	4	5	0	83.8%	50.0%
Suriname	4	4	4	1	83.7%	50.0%
Colombia	4	5	4	0	81.5%	44.4%
St. Vincent/Gren.	3	1	0	9	92.7%	75.0%
St. Lucia	3	4	5	1	83.6%	42.9%
St. Kitts and Nevis	2	4	4	3	80.7%	33.3%
Cuba	1	8	4	0	69.7%	11.1%
Average	6.4	3.9	1.8	0.8	85.6%	62.1%

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Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Norway	10	1	2	0	96.6%	90.9%
Canada	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Denmark	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Finland	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Iceland	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Luxembourg	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Netherlands	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Sweden	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
United Kingdom	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Andorra	9	2	2	0	93.0%	81.8%
Austria	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Belgium	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
France	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Germany	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Greece	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Ireland	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Italy	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Liechtenstein	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Monaco	9	2	2	0	92.8%	81.8%
New Zealand	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Portugal	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
San Marino	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Spain	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Australia	9	3	1	0	90.0%	75.0%
Malta	8	4	1	0	86.7%	66.7%
Turkey	5	4	2	2	84.8%	55.6%
Average	9.2	2.2	1.6	0.1	92.6%	81.0%

Eastern European Group (EE)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Czech Republic	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Estonia	9	1	2	1	96.4%	90.0%
Latvia	9	1	3	0	96.3%	90.0%
Lithuania	9	1	3	0	96.4%	90.0%
Bulgaria	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Croatia	9	2	2	0	93.0%	81.8%
Hungary	9	2	2	0	93.0%	81.8%
Poland	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Romania	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Slovak Republic	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Slovenia	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Georgia	8	0	4	1	100.0%	100.0%

III - Important Votes

Eastern European Group (EE) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Republic of Moldova ..	8	2	3	0	92.8%	80.0%
TFYR Macedonia	8	2	3	0	92.9%	80.0%
Ukraine	7	3	3	0	89.3%	70.0%
Russia	7	4	2	0	86.2%	63.6%
Albania	6	2	2	3	91.3%	75.0%
Armenia	6	3	2	2	88.4%	66.7%
Belarus	6	5	2	0	82.8%	54.5%
Azerbaijan	5	4	2	2	83.7%	55.6%
Bosnia/Herzegovina ...	0	0	0	13	*	*
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	13	*	*
Average	7.3	2.0	2.1	1.6	92.1%	78.5%

OTHER GROUPINGS

The following tables show percentage of coincidence with U.S. votes for other major groups, in rank order by identical votes.

Arab Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Kuwait	6	4	2	1	85.5%	60.0%
Algeria	5	5	3	0	82.0%	50.0%
Saudi Arabia	5	6	2	0	78.9%	45.5%
Bahrain	4	4	4	1	83.8%	50.0%
Egypt	4	4	4	1	84.2%	50.0%
Morocco	4	4	4	1	83.4%	50.0%
United Arab Emirates .	4	4	4	1	84.0%	50.0%
Djibouti	4	5	0	4	80.4%	44.4%
Jordan	4	5	4	0	80.3%	44.4%
Mauritania	4	5	4	0	79.6%	44.4%
Oman	4	5	3	1	81.0%	44.4%
Tunisia	4	5	4	0	81.3%	44.4%
Qatar	4	7	1	1	75.5%	36.4%
Yemen	3	5	0	5	79.3%	37.5%
Sudan	3	9	1	0	69.8%	25.0%
Lebanon	2	4	5	2	80.7%	33.3%
Libya	2	9	1	1	68.1%	18.2%
Syria	1	8	3	1	65.9%	11.1%
Iraq	0	0	0	13	*	*
Somalia	0	0	0	13	*	*
Average	3.4	4.9	2.5	2.3	79.2%	40.6%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Singapore	4	5	4	0	81.5%	44.4%
Thailand	4	5	4	0	81.5%	44.4%
Malaysia	4	6	3	0	78.6%	40.0%
Brunei	3	6	4	0	77.8%	33.3%
Indonesia	3	8	2	0	72.4%	27.3%
Myanmar (Burma)	3	8	2	0	72.2%	27.3%
Philippines	2	6	5	0	76.9%	25.0%
Laos	0	6	6	1	71.0%	0.0%
Vietnam	0	8	3	2	65.7%	0.0%
Average	2.6	6.4	3.7	0.3	75.6%	28.4%

European Union (EU)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Denmark	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Finland	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Luxembourg	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Netherlands	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Sweden	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
United Kingdom	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Austria	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Belgium	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
France	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Germany	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Greece	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Ireland	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Italy	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Portugal	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Spain	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Average	9.4	2.0	1.6	0.0	93.2%	82.5%

Islamic Conference (OIC)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Kazakhstan	7	3	3	0	89.3%	70.0%
Kyrgyzstan	7	3	2	1	89.0%	70.0%
Albania	6	2	2	3	91.3%	75.0%
Kuwait	6	4	2	1	85.5%	60.0%
Tajikistan	5	2	3	3	90.0%	71.4%

III - Important Votes

Islamic Conference (OIC) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Azerbaijan	5	4	2	2	83.7%	55.6%
Senegal	5	4	4	0	84.8%	55.6%
Turkey	5	4	2	2	84.8%	55.6%
Algeria	5	5	3	0	82.0%	50.0%
Maldives	5	6	2	0	79.0%	45.5%
Saudi Arabia	5	6	2	0	78.9%	45.5%
Bahrain	4	4	4	1	83.8%	50.0%
Cameroon	4	4	5	0	84.2%	50.0%
Egypt	4	4	4	1	84.2%	50.0%
Mali	4	4	4	1	84.0%	50.0%
Morocco	4	4	4	1	83.4%	50.0%
Suriname	4	4	4	1	83.7%	50.0%
United Arab Emirates .	4	4	4	1	84.0%	50.0%
Djibouti	4	5	0	4	80.4%	44.4%
Guinea	4	5	4	0	81.0%	44.4%
Jordan	4	5	4	0	80.3%	44.4%
Mauritania	4	5	4	0	79.6%	44.4%
Oman	4	5	3	1	81.0%	44.4%
Tunisia	4	5	4	0	81.3%	44.4%
Bangladesh	4	6	3	0	78.3%	40.0%
Malaysia	4	6	3	0	78.6%	40.0%
Niger	4	7	2	0	75.9%	36.4%
Qatar	4	7	1	1	75.5%	36.4%
Pakistan	4	8	1	0	73.3%	33.3%
Turkmenistan	3	2	4	4	85.8%	60.0%
Guinea-Bissau	3	3	4	3	86.4%	50.0%
Burkina Faso	3	4	5	1	83.0%	42.9%
Togo	3	4	6	0	84.0%	42.9%
Benin	3	5	5	0	80.3%	37.5%
Mozambique	3	5	5	0	80.1%	37.5%
Sierra Leone	3	5	4	1	80.3%	37.5%
Yemen	3	5	0	5	79.3%	37.5%
Brunei	3	6	4	0	77.8%	33.3%
Afghanistan	3	7	0	3	72.3%	30.0%
Indonesia	3	8	2	0	72.4%	27.3%
Iran	3	8	1	1	71.8%	27.3%
Sudan	3	9	1	0	69.8%	25.0%
Gabon	2	3	3	5	84.9%	40.0%
Chad	2	4	4	3	61.3%	33.3%
Lebanon	2	4	5	2	80.7%	33.3%
Comoros	2	5	1	5	58.2%	28.6%
Uganda	2	5	4	2	78.4%	28.6%
Libya	2	9	1	1	68.1%	18.2%
Syria	1	8	3	1	65.9%	11.1%
Gambia	0	0	0	13	*	*
Iraq	0	0	0	13	*	*
Somalia	0	0	0	13	*	*
Average	3.6	4.7	2.8	1.9	80.3%	43.1%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Bolivia	9	4	0	0	87.1%	69.2%
Uzbekistan	8	1	1	3	94.9%	88.9%
Nicaragua	8	3	0	2	88.7%	72.7%
Bahamas	8	4	1	0	86.2%	66.7%
Chile	8	4	1	0	86.6%	66.7%
Malta	8	4	1	0	86.7%	66.7%
Mauritius	8	4	1	0	86.2%	66.7%
Vanuatu	8	4	1	0	86.1%	66.7%
Venezuela	8	4	1	0	86.7%	66.7%
Ecuador	7	4	2	0	86.1%	63.6%
Guatemala	7	4	2	0	85.6%	63.6%
Guyana	7	4	2	0	86.1%	63.6%
Honduras	7	4	1	1	85.7%	63.6%
Jamaica	7	4	2	0	86.2%	63.6%
Mongolia	7	4	1	1	85.9%	63.6%
Peru	7	4	2	0	86.2%	63.6%
Trinidad and Tobago ...	7	4	2	0	85.8%	63.6%
Cyprus	6	3	4	0	88.9%	66.7%
Panama	6	3	3	1	88.7%	66.7%
Barbados	6	4	2	1	84.5%	60.0%
Belize	6	4	2	1	84.5%	60.0%
Ethiopia	6	4	3	0	85.4%	60.0%
Kuwait	6	4	2	1	85.5%	60.0%
Swaziland	6	4	3	0	85.7%	60.0%
Botswana	6	5	2	0	82.6%	54.5%
Bhutan	5	4	3	1	84.2%	55.6%
Senegal	5	4	4	0	84.8%	55.6%
Algeria	5	5	3	0	82.0%	50.0%
Maldives	5	6	2	0	79.0%	45.5%
Saudi Arabia	5	6	2	0	78.9%	45.5%
South Africa	5	6	2	0	79.2%	45.5%
Nepal	4	2	6	1	91.4%	66.7%
Madagascar	4	3	0	6	84.4%	57.1%
Bahrain	4	4	4	1	83.8%	50.0%
Cameroon	4	4	5	0	84.2%	50.0%
Egypt	4	4	4	1	84.2%	50.0%
Grenada	4	4	5	0	83.8%	50.0%
Mali	4	4	4	1	84.0%	50.0%
Morocco	4	4	4	1	83.4%	50.0%
Suriname	4	4	4	1	83.7%	50.0%
United Arab Emirates .	4	4	4	1	84.0%	50.0%
Zambia	4	4	2	3	83.4%	50.0%
Colombia	4	5	4	0	81.5%	44.4%
Djibouti	4	5	0	4	80.4%	44.4%
Guinea	4	5	4	0	81.0%	44.4%
Jordan	4	5	4	0	80.3%	44.4%
Malawi	4	5	2	2	80.1%	44.4%
Mauritania	4	5	4	0	79.6%	44.4%

III - Important Votes

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Oman	4	5	3	1	81.0%	44.4%
Singapore	4	5	4	0	81.5%	44.4%
Thailand	4	5	4	0	81.5%	44.4%
Tunisia	4	5	4	0	81.3%	44.4%
Angola	4	6	2	1	69.9%	40.0%
Bangladesh	4	6	3	0	78.3%	40.0%
Malaysia	4	6	3	0	78.6%	40.0%
Sri Lanka	4	6	3	0	78.6%	40.0%
Niger	4	7	2	0	75.9%	36.4%
Qatar	4	7	1	1	75.5%	36.4%
Pakistan	4	8	1	0	73.3%	33.3%
Turkmenistan	3	2	4	4	85.8%	60.0%
Congo	3	3	2	5	83.3%	50.0%
Guinea-Bissau	3	3	4	3	86.4%	50.0%
Liberia	3	3	7	0	87.5%	50.0%
Burkina Faso	3	4	5	1	83.0%	42.9%
Cote d'Ivoire	3	4	6	0	84.0%	42.9%
Eritrea	3	4	5	1	82.1%	42.9%
St. Lucia	3	4	5	1	83.6%	42.9%
Togo	3	4	6	0	84.0%	42.9%
Benin	3	5	5	0	80.3%	37.5%
Cape Verde	3	5	4	1	70.8%	37.5%
Ghana	3	5	4	1	80.3%	37.5%
Lesotho	3	5	3	2	60.2%	37.5%
Mozambique	3	5	5	0	80.1%	37.5%
Sierra Leone	3	5	4	1	80.3%	37.5%
Yemen	3	5	0	5	79.3%	37.5%
Brunei	3	6	4	0	77.8%	33.3%
Namibia	3	6	4	0	77.1%	33.3%
Papua New Guinea	3	6	4	0	77.8%	33.3%
Afghanistan	3	7	0	3	72.3%	30.0%
India	3	8	2	0	72.4%	27.3%
Indonesia	3	8	2	0	72.4%	27.3%
Iran	3	8	1	1	71.8%	27.3%
Myanmar (Burma)	3	8	2	0	72.2%	27.3%
Nigeria	3	9	1	0	69.6%	25.0%
Sudan	3	9	1	0	69.8%	25.0%
Rwanda	2	1	2	8	90.0%	66.7%
Gabon	2	3	3	5	84.9%	40.0%
Chad	2	4	4	3	61.3%	33.3%
Equatorial Guinea	2	4	5	2	80.5%	33.3%
Kenya	2	4	7	0	83.3%	33.3%
Lebanon	2	4	5	2	80.7%	33.3%
Burundi	2	5	4	2	58.9%	28.6%
Comoros	2	5	1	5	58.2%	28.6%
Uganda	2	5	4	2	78.4%	28.6%
UR Tanzania	2	5	6	0	80.0%	28.6%
Philippines	2	6	5	0	76.9%	25.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Libya	2	9	1	1	68.1%	18.2%
Dem. Rep. of Congo ...	1	4	5	3	74.3%	20.0%
Zimbabwe	1	7	4	1	71.7%	12.5%
Cuba	1	8	4	0	69.7%	11.1%
Syria	1	8	3	1	65.9%	11.1%
Cambodia	0	0	0	13	*	*
Central African Rep. ...	0	0	0	13	*	*
Gambia	0	0	0	13	*	*
Iraq	0	0	0	13	*	*
Sao Tome/Principe	0	0	0	13	*	*
Seychelles	0	0	0	13	*	*
Somalia	0	0	0	13	*	*
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	13	*	*
Laos	0	6	6	1	71.0%	0.0%
DPR of Korea	0	8	3	2	63.8%	0.0%
Vietnam	0	8	3	2	65.7%	0.0%
Average	3.8	4.5	2.8	1.9	80.8%	45.6%

Nordic Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Norway	10	1	2	0	96.6%	90.9%
Denmark	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Finland	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Iceland	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Sweden	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Average	10.0	1.8	1.2	0.0	94.0%	84.7%

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Norway	10	1	2	0	96.6%	90.9%
Canada	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Denmark	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Iceland	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Luxembourg	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Netherlands	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
United Kingdom	10	2	1	0	93.3%	83.3%
Belgium	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%

III - Important Votes

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
France	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Germany	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Greece	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Italy	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Portugal	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Spain	9	2	2	0	93.1%	81.8%
Turkey	5	4	2	2	84.8%	55.6%
Average	9.2	2.1	1.6	0.1	92.9%	81.7%

COMPARISON OF IMPORTANT AND OVERALL VOTES

The following table shows the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States in 1997 for both important votes and all plenary votes, in a side-by-side comparison.

Comparison of Important and Overall Votes

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT
Afghanistan	3	7	30.0%	18	41	34.9%
Albania	6	2	75.0%	37	16	69.8%
Algeria	5	5	50.0%	19	42	31.1%
Andorra	9	2	81.8%	43	17	71.7%
Angola	4	6	40.0%	8	29	21.6%
Antigua and Barbuda	6	4	60.0%	22	40	35.5%
Argentina	9	4	69.2%	32	25	56.1%
Armenia	6	3	66.7%	30	20	60.0%
Australia	9	3	75.0%	40	19	67.8%
Austria	9	2	81.8%	41	18	69.5%
Azerbaijan	5	4	55.6%	25	26	49.0%
Bahamas	8	4	66.7%	27	38	41.5%
Bahrain	4	4	50.0%	21	39	35.0%
Bangladesh	4	6	40.0%	24	43	35.8%
Barbados	6	4	60.0%	22	37	37.3%
Belarus	6	5	54.5%	28	24	53.8%
Belgium	9	2	81.8%	45	16	73.8%
Belize	6	4	60.0%	22	38	36.7%
Benin	3	5	37.5%	23	40	36.5%
Bhutan	5	4	55.6%	18	40	31.0%
Bolivia	9	4	69.2%	31	38	44.9%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	0	*	0	0	*
Botswana	6	5	54.5%	26	42	38.2%
Brazil	7	4	63.6%	29	39	42.6%
Brunei Darussalam	3	6	33.3%	22	43	33.8%
Bulgaria	9	2	81.8%	43	10	81.1%
Burkina Faso	3	4	42.9%	19	40	32.2%
Burundi	2	5	28.6%	4	10	28.6%
Cambodia	0	0	*	0	0	*
Cameroon	4	4	50.0%	22	40	35.5%
Canada	10	2	83.3%	43	17	71.7%
Cape Verde	3	5	37.5%	6	25	19.4%
Central African Rep.	0	0	*	0	0	*
Chad	2	4	33.3%	3	11	21.4%
Chile	8	4	66.7%	30	37	44.8%
China	1	7	12.5%	16	42	27.6%
Colombia	4	5	44.4%	24	42	36.4%
Comoros	2	5	28.6%	3	16	15.8%
Congo	3	3	50.0%	17	26	39.5%
Costa Rica	9	4	69.2%	26	28	48.1%
Cote d'Ivoire	3	4	42.9%	23	40	36.5%

III - Important Votes

Comparison of Important and Overall Votes (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENT- ICAL VOTES	OPPO- SITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENT- ICAL VOTES	OPPO- SITE VOTES	PER CENT
Croatia	9	2	81.8%	41	17	70.7%
Cuba	1	8	11.1%	7	46	13.2%
Cyprus	6	3	66.7%	31	23	57.4%
Czech Republic	10	2	83.3%	45	17	72.6%
DPR of Korea	0	8	0.0%	2	44	4.3%
Dem. Rep. of Congo	1	4	20.0%	12	23	34.3%
Denmark	10	2	83.3%	44	17	72.1%
Djibouti	4	5	44.4%	24	42	36.4%
Dominica	5	4	55.6%	19	26	42.2%
Dominican Republic	7	3	70.0%	24	23	51.1%
Ecuador	7	4	63.6%	28	37	43.1%
Egypt	4	4	50.0%	21	40	34.4%
El Salvador	8	3	72.7%	28	38	42.4%
Equatorial Guinea	2	4	33.3%	17	29	37.0%
Eritrea	3	4	42.9%	19	33	36.5%
Estonia	9	1	90.0%	42	16	72.4%
Ethiopia	6	4	60.0%	23	36	39.0%
Fiji	3	3	50.0%	22	32	40.7%
Finland	10	2	83.3%	44	16	73.3%
France	9	2	81.8%	47	13	78.3%
Gabon	2	3	40.0%	16	37	30.2%
Gambia	0	0	*	0	0	*
Georgia	8	0	100.0%	31	13	70.5%
Germany	9	2	81.8%	45	16	73.8%
Ghana	3	5	37.5%	20	43	31.7%
Greece	9	2	81.8%	44	17	72.1%
Grenada	4	4	50.0%	20	36	35.7%
Guatemala	7	4	63.6%	27	36	42.9%
Guinea	4	5	44.4%	24	41	36.9%
Guinea-Bissau	3	3	50.0%	19	40	32.2%
Guyana	7	4	63.6%	27	41	39.7%
Haiti	7	4	63.6%	25	33	43.1%
Honduras	7	4	63.6%	27	40	40.3%
Hungary	9	2	81.8%	45	17	72.6%
Iceland	10	2	83.3%	45	16	73.8%
India	3	8	27.3%	12	48	20.0%
Indonesia	3	8	27.3%	21	45	31.8%
Iran	3	8	27.3%	17	45	27.4%
Iraq	0	0	*	0	0	*
Ireland	9	2	81.8%	40	19	67.8%
Israel	11	0	100.0%	56	4	93.3%
Italy	9	2	81.8%	45	17	72.6%
Jamaica	7	4	63.6%	26	39	40.0%
Japan	10	2	83.3%	37	18	67.3%
Jordan	4	5	44.4%	20	40	33.3%
Kazakhstan	7	3	70.0%	31	24	56.4%
Kenya	2	4	33.3%	22	39	36.1%
Kuwait	6	4	60.0%	27	39	40.9%
Kyrgyzstan	7	3	70.0%	27	27	50.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

Comparison of Important and Overall Votes (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT
Laos	0	6	0.0%	9	40	18.4%
Latvia	9	1	90.0%	41	15	73.2%
Lebanon	2	4	33.3%	11	38	22.4%
Lesotho	3	5	37.5%	7	10	41.2%
Liberia	3	3	50.0%	23	36	39.0%
Libya	2	9	18.2%	14	49	22.2%
Liechtenstein	9	2	81.8%	40	17	70.2%
Lithuania	9	1	90.0%	43	15	74.1%
Luxembourg	10	2	83.3%	46	16	74.2%
Madagascar	4	3	57.1%	19	27	41.3%
Malawi	4	5	44.4%	21	39	35.0%
Malaysia	4	6	40.0%	23	42	35.4%
Maldives	5	6	45.5%	26	41	38.8%
Mali	4	4	50.0%	22	40	35.5%
Malta	8	4	66.7%	33	29	53.2%
Marshall Islands	9	2	81.8%	32	11	74.4%
Mauritania	4	5	44.4%	19	37	33.9%
Mauritius	8	4	66.7%	23	39	37.1%
Mexico	6	4	60.0%	24	40	37.5%
Micronesia	9	0	100.0%	35	0	100.0%
Monaco	9	2	81.8%	45	13	77.6%
Mongolia	7	4	63.6%	29	35	45.3%
Morocco	4	4	50.0%	23	37	38.3%
Mozambique	3	5	37.5%	21	41	33.9%
Myanmar (Burma)	3	8	27.3%	16	45	26.2%
Namibia	3	6	33.3%	21	43	32.8%
Nepal	4	2	66.7%	24	38	38.7%
Netherlands	10	2	83.3%	46	16	74.2%
New Zealand	9	2	81.8%	40	21	65.6%
Nicaragua	8	3	72.7%	25	34	42.4%
Niger	4	7	36.4%	25	45	35.7%
Nigeria	3	9	25.0%	21	47	30.9%
Norway	10	1	90.9%	45	14	76.3%
Oman	4	5	44.4%	23	42	35.4%
Pakistan	4	8	33.3%	20	44	31.3%
Palau	0	0	*	0	0	*
Panama	6	3	66.7%	26	37	41.3%
Papua New Guinea	3	6	33.3%	21	41	33.9%
Paraguay	9	4	69.2%	29	38	43.3%
Peru	7	4	63.6%	27	39	40.9%
Philippines	2	6	25.0%	21	43	32.8%
Poland	9	2	81.8%	44	17	72.1%
Portugal	9	2	81.8%	44	17	72.1%
Qatar	4	7	36.4%	24	44	35.3%
Republic of Korea	6	1	85.7%	30	18	62.5%
Republic of Moldova	8	2	80.0%	37	16	69.8%
Romania	9	2	81.8%	43	16	72.9%
Russia	7	4	63.6%	34	24	58.6%
Rwanda	2	1	66.7%	10	10	50.0%

III - Important Votes

Comparison of Important and Overall Votes (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT
St. Kitts and Nevis	2	4	33.3%	16	36	30.8%
St. Lucia	3	4	42.9%	20	40	33.3%
St. Vincent-Gren.	3	1	75.0%	17	18	48.6%
Samoa	9	4	69.2%	31	33	48.4%
San Marino	9	2	81.8%	38	20	65.5%
Sao Tome/Principe	0	0	*	0	0	*
Saudi Arabia	5	6	45.5%	19	42	31.1%
Senegal	5	4	55.6%	26	37	41.3%
Seychelles	0	0	*	0	0	*
Sierra Leone	3	5	37.5%	24	40	37.5%
Singapore	4	5	44.4%	22	39	36.1%
Slovak Republic	9	2	81.8%	43	17	71.7%
Slovenia	9	2	81.8%	43	17	71.7%
Solomon Islands	8	4	66.7%	30	32	48.4%
Somalia	0	0	*	0	0	*
South Africa	5	6	45.5%	27	39	40.9%
Spain	9	2	81.8%	44	17	72.1%
Sri Lanka	4	6	40.0%	22	43	33.8%
Sudan	3	9	25.0%	20	49	29.0%
Suriname	4	4	50.0%	21	40	34.4%
Swaziland	6	4	60.0%	27	33	45.0%
Sweden	10	2	83.3%	42	19	68.9%
Syria	1	8	11.1%	7	43	14.0%
Tajikistan	5	2	71.4%	24	15	61.5%
Thailand	4	5	44.4%	24	41	36.9%
TFYR Macedonia	8	2	80.0%	41	17	70.7%
Togo	3	4	42.9%	21	42	33.3%
Trinidad and Tobago	7	4	63.6%	25	39	39.1%
Tunisia	4	5	44.4%	23	42	35.4%
Turkey	5	4	55.6%	34	26	56.7%
Turkmenistan	3	2	60.0%	18	7	72.0%
Uganda	2	5	28.6%	17	41	29.3%
Ukraine	7	3	70.0%	34	23	59.6%
United Arab Emirates ...	4	4	50.0%	21	41	33.9%
United Kingdom	10	2	83.3%	50	13	79.4%
UR Tanzania	2	5	28.6%	18	42	30.0%
Uruguay	9	3	75.0%	27	32	45.8%
Uzbekistan	8	1	88.9%	29	10	74.4%
Vanuatu	8	4	66.7%	27	38	41.5%
Venezuela	8	4	66.7%	28	40	41.2%
Vietnam	0	8	0.0%	9	44	17.0%
Yemen	3	5	37.5%	21	42	33.3%
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	*	0	0	*
Zambia	4	4	50.0%	22	31	41.5%
Zimbabwe	1	7	12.5%	18	43	29.5%
Average	5.4	3.7	59.2%	25.3	29.0	46.7%

IV - SECURITY COUNCIL

In addition to the five Permanent Members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—the Security Council in 1997 was composed of Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Kenya, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, and Sweden. The following table summarizes the activity of the Security Council for the year, and compares it with the previous 10 years.

Year	Meetings	Resolutions Considered	Resolutions Adopted	U.S. Vetoes	Presidential Statements
1997	117	57	54	2	57
1996	114	59	57	1	49
1995	130	67	66	1	63
1994	160	78	77	0	82
1993	171	95	93	0	88
1992	129	74	74	0	94
1991	53	42	42	0	21
1990	69	40	37	2	14
1989	69	25	20	5	17
1988	55	26	20	6	8
1987	49	15	13	2	12

The Security Council in 1997 maintained an active post-Cold War pace. While the number of formal meetings and the number of resolutions adopted were again lower than the record set in 1993, there were far more than in the Cold War years. During the year, the Council continued to be heavily engaged in the international community's efforts to resolve conflicts.

The Security Council's attention in 1997 was focused heavily on Africa (16 of the 57 resolutions considered), the former Yugoslavia (14 resolutions), and the Middle East (10 resolutions, plus 2 vetoes). The Council also adopted resolutions on Albania, Cyprus, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, and Tajikistan. The Council also issued a number of presidential statements, largely on the same subjects and in the same proportion as the resolutions. Less formal than Council resolutions, presidential statements are consensus documents issued by the Council President on behalf of the members. All were endorsed by the United States. The number of presidential statements has approximately matched the number of formal resolutions in recent years. Because no votes are taken on presidential statements, they are not summarized in this report on voting in the United Nations but will be included in the report on U.S. Participation in the United Nations for 1997.

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

Council resolutions on peacekeeping are summarized in the following paragraphs. Each resolution is described in more detail later in this section.

AFRICA

Angola: The Council in February extended the mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) to March 31, 1997, urged establishment of a government of national unity, and expressed readiness to consider imposition of trade and travel restrictions. At the end of March, the Council welcomed the decision to install the government of national unity on April 11, expressed readiness to consider imposition of measures if the installation did not take place, and extended the mandate of UNAVEM III to April 16. On April 16, the Council welcomed inauguration of the national unity government, and extended the mandate of UNAVEM III to June 30 to assist in implementation of remaining aspects of the peace process. It expressed the intention to consider establishment of a follow-on UN presence to succeed UNAVEM III, and asked the Secretary General for his recommendations. It asked the Secretary General to continue the withdrawal of UNAVEM III military units, which had begun in December 1996. At the end of June, the Council established the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) as a follow-on UN presence, with an initial mandate to October 31, 1997, and with the expectation that it would complete its mission by February 1, 1998. MONUA received responsibility for UNAVEM III's military units until their withdrawal. In late August the Council, because of delays by UNITA in implementing the remaining aspects of the peace process, outlined sanctions it planned to impose on UNITA (restrictions on travel by UNITA members and on movement, supply, and servicing of UNITA aircraft). It expressed readiness to review these sanctions if UNITA complied with its obligations, or to consider additional measures (such as trade and financial restrictions) if UNITA did not comply. The Council postponed withdrawal of UN military units from Angola to the end of October. On September 29, the Council postponed to October 30, 1997, the coming into force of the sanctions because UNITA's efforts were enough to warrant a delay but not sufficient to lift the threat of sanctions. On October 29, in the absence of forward momentum by UNITA, and, in fact, with some backtracking in meeting its peace process obligations, the Council declined to delay the sanctions again and permitted them to go into effect as scheduled on October 30. It extended MONUA to January 30, 1998, postponed the planned withdrawal of UN military units until November 1997, and expressed a readiness to review these measures or to consider additional ones as UNITA's actions warranted.

Central African Republic: The Council in August authorized the mandate of the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB) to facilitate the return to peace in the Central African

IV - Security Council

Republic. A series of army rebellions in 1996 had destabilized the country and left large supplies of arms in the hands of former mutineers. States in the region, with military and financial support from France, created MISAB in early 1997 to assist the Central African Republic. The Council authorized MISAB's mandate under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, ensuring the security and freedom of movement of personnel of participating states. It set an initial limit of three months on this authorization, and it stressed that costs were to be borne on a voluntary basis. In November the Council welcomed the willingness of MISAB participants to continue the operation, and extended for three months (to February 6, 1998) the authorization to ensure the security of their personnel.

Congo, Democratic Republic of (formerly Zaire): The Council in February endorsed the Secretary General's five-point peace plan, including a cease-fire and peaceful settlement of the crisis.

Liberia: The Council in March extended the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) to June 30, 1997, and urged immediate preparations for the planned elections. In June it extended the mandate of UNOMIL to September 30, 1997, in the expectation that it would terminate on that date. The Council urged Liberians to participate peacefully in the elections set for July 19. The elections were held in July, a new government was inaugurated on August 2, and UNOMIL concluded its operations on September 30.

Sierra Leone: The Council in October demanded that the military junta, which had seized power in May, relinquish power and permit restoration of the democratically elected government. It imposed sanctions on travel of junta members and their families, and it established an oil and arms embargo on the junta to be enforced by the Economic Community of West African States.

Western Sahara: The Council in May extended the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) to September 30, 1997, and urged the parties to cooperate with the Secretary General's personal envoy, former U.S. Secretary of State James Baker (appointed in March), in finding an acceptable solution to the persisting stalemate. At the end of September, the Council, urging continued cooperation with Personal Envoy Baker, extended the mandate of MINURSO to October 20, 1997. On October 20, the Council, reflecting the determination of Morocco and the Polisario to resume voter identification, again extended the mandate of MINURSO, to April 20, 1998, and increased its size. It asked the Secretary General to begin the identification of eligible voters in the referendum for self-determination (to choose between independence and integration with Morocco), with the aim of finishing the process by May 31, 1998. It also asked the Secretary General to prepare a detailed plan for holding the referendum, and urged him to name a special representative for the referendum.

EASTERN EUROPE

Albania: The Council in March welcomed the offer by Italy and others to establish a multinational protection force to facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance and create secure conditions in Albania. It decided that the force should be limited to three months and that the participating states should bear its costs. In June it extended the force's operation for another 45 days from June 28 because of parliamentary elections scheduled for June 29. The force withdrew in August after the return to relative stability in Albania.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Council at the end of March and again in May authorized an increase in the numbers of police and civilians in the International Police Task Force (IPTF). In June it agreed to designation of Carlos Westendorp to replace Carl Bildt as High Representative for monitoring civilian implementation of the (Dayton) peace agreement reached in 1995 and for coordinating activities of the civilian organizations and agencies assisting in implementing the agreement. In December, the Council extended the mandate of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), which includes the IPTF, to June 21, 1998. UNMIBH implements civilian components of the Dayton peace agreement. The Council also encouraged the Secretary General to implement recommendations made for restructuring the IPTF.

Croatia: The Council in January authorized UN military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula to July 15, 1997. In July the Council extended the authorization to January 15, 1998. Also in July, the Council extended the mandate of the UN Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia (UNTAES) to January 15, 1998. It endorsed a plan for gradual devolution of executive responsibility for civil administration in the region to the Croatian Government, and it endorsed the Secretary General's plan for restructuring UNTAES and decreasing the force's military component. In December, the Council decided to establish a support group of 180 civilian police monitors for a single nine-month period from January 16, 1998, to monitor the performance of the Croatian police in the Danube region after UNTAES is terminated.

Georgia: The Council in January extended the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) to July 31, 1997. It underscored the unacceptability of the holding of illegitimate elections by the Abkhaz leadership the previous November-December, but welcomed the renewed dialogue between the parties. It condemned the continued obstruction of the return of refugees and displaced persons. In July the Council welcomed the holding of a high-level meeting in Geneva under the aegis of the United Nations to map out areas where political progress could be made. It also extended the mandate of UNOMIG to January 31, 1998.

(The Former Yugoslav Republic of) Macedonia: The Council in April suspended the planned reduction of the military component and welcomed the

IV - Security Council

redeployment of UNPREDEP made in light of the situation in Albania. It asked the Secretary General to make recommendations on a subsequent international presence in the country. In May the Council extended the mandate of UNPREDEP to November 30, 1997, and decided to start in October a two-month phased reduction of the military component by 300 to 750 troops. It encouraged further redeployment of UNPREDEP in view of the situation in Albania. In late November, the Council extended the mandate of UNPREDEP to December 4, 1997, in a technical roll-over during consultations on the terms of a further extension. On December 4, the Council extended the UNPREDEP mandate for a final period to August 31, 1998, and asked the Secretary General to make recommendations on the type of international presence that would be most appropriate after that date.

Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro): The Council in April nominated judges for the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. In August the Council endorsed the Secretary General's recommendation that the judges of the International Tribunal for Yugoslavia who were working on the Celebici case, when replaced as members of the Tribunal, finish that case. (See also items above on Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Guatemala: In January China, citing Guatemala's relations with Taiwan, vetoed a resolution that would have authorized deployment of 155 military observers to Guatemala for three months to verify the cease-fire and demobilization. Later in the month, the Council succeeded in deploying the observers, with China's vote in favor, following China's consultations and agreement with Guatemala regarding the latter's relations with Taiwan.

Haiti: The Council in July established the UN Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH) for a single four-month period ending on November 30, 1997. UNTMIH replaced the UN Support Mission in Haiti. Its mandate was to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian national police. In November, the Council established the UN Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) with up to 300 civilian police for a single one-year period as a follow-on to UNTMIH to assist in professionalizing the Haitian police. The closing of UNTMIH ended the year-long transition from an international military presence to a civilian monitoring operation.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

Cyprus: The Council in June extended the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to December 31, 1997, and welcomed the decision of the Secretary General to launch a sustained process of direct negotiations between the leaders of the two Cypriot communities. In December, calling on both sides not to exacerbate tensions, the Council extended the mandate of UNFICYP to June 30, 1998.

Iraq: The Council in early June renewed its Resolution 986, adopted in 1995, and decided to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of its implementation with a view to determining whether Iraq had ensured equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs. Later in June, the Council condemned the repeated refusal of the Iraqi authorities to allow access to sites selected by the Special Commission for inspection. It decided not to conduct the June and August reviews of Iraqi sanctions, and expressed the intention, absent substantial compliance by October, to impose additional measures on officials responsible for the noncompliance. In September, the Council reorganized the two periods of time during which Iraq was permitted to sell up to \$2 billion worth of petroleum, while keeping intact the 180-day time frame specified in the resolution (120 days and 60 days, instead of 90 and 90). It was a one-time exception to prevent unnecessary suffering of the people of Iraq, and was made necessary by the refusal of the Government of Iraq to sell oil until the first 90-day period had almost expired. In October, the Council expressed its intention to restrict travel of Iraqi officials and members of the Iraqi armed forces responsible for or participating in instances of noncompliance with Council resolutions—unless the Special Commission tells the Council in its April 1998 report that Iraq is in compliance. In November, the Council condemned Iraq's violations of its obligation to cooperate with the Special Commission. It took this action because Iraq refused to allow U.S. inspectors into the country and to visit some inspection sites, threatened the Commission's (U.S.-owned and -operated) reconnaissance aircraft, removed equipment from its previous sites, and tampered with monitoring cameras. The Council also imposed travel restrictions on Iraqi officials, the first new sanctions since the Gulf War. It also decided that its reviews of sanctions against Iraq would not resume until April 1998 and then only if Iraq rescinded its decision to impose conditions on its cooperation with the Special Commission in its inspections. In December the Council extended the oil-for-food humanitarian program of Resolution 986 for another 180 days, with goods to be distributed under the existing plan until the Secretary General approves a new distribution plan to be submitted by Iraq before January 5, 1998. The Council expressed willingness to increase the goods available under the program and to improve its implementation, provided that Iraq satisfactorily implements provisions of the resolution.

IV - Security Council

Middle East: The Council in January and July extended the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), first to July 31, 1997, and then to January 31, 1998. In May and November, it renewed the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on the Syrian Golan Heights, first to November 30, 1997, and then to May 31, 1998.

In March, the United States twice vetoed draft resolutions calling on Israel to halt settlement activities in East Jerusalem, believing the Council not to be the appropriate forum to debate issues under negotiation between the parties.

Tajikistan: The Council in March extended the mandate of the UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) to June 15, 1997, and urged full cooperation in talks toward achieving a political settlement. In June it again extended the mandate of UNMOT, for three months, to September 15, 1997. It called on the parties to sign the peace agreement and asked the Secretary General to recommend adjustments of UNMOT's mandate and strength to support the provisions of the peace agreement. In September, the Council once again extended the mandate of UNMOT, but for only two months, to November 15, 1997. It called on the parties to implement fully the peace agreement. In November, the Council welcomed the progress made by the parties toward peace and reconciliation. It extended UNMOT to May 15, 1998, expanding its mandate to include assistance in implementation of the peace agreement and increasing the number of military observers.

OTHER ACTIONS

The Council in July established the Dag Hammarskjöld Medal as a tribute to the sacrifices of those who have lost their lives as a result of service in UN peacekeeping operations.

RESOLUTIONS

Substantive resolutions formally addressed by the Security Council in 1997 are listed and described below. They are organized by topic. Each listing provides the number of the resolution, date of the vote, results (Yes/No/Abstain), with the U.S. vote indicated, and a summary description. The descriptions, which include key elements of the resolutions, are composed of excerpts from the resolution language; "Security Council" is the subject of the verbs. The U.S. position, drawing on the statement made by the U.S. delegate when the resolution was adopted, is given in the paragraph following the resolution description.

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

ALBANIA.

S/Res/1101

March 28

14(US)-0-1

Welcomes the offer made by certain member states to establish a temporary and limited multinational protection force to facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance and to help create a secure environment for missions of international organizations in Albania; welcomes the offer by a member state (Italy) to take the lead in organizing and commanding the force; authorizes the members participating in the force to conduct the operation in a neutral and impartial way, and, ACTING UNDER CHAPTER VII of the UN CHARTER, authorizes these member states to ensure the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of the force; decides that the operation will be limited to a period of three months; decides that the cost of the operation will be borne by the participating states; and asks the member states of the force to provide periodic reports through the Secretary General to the Council, specifying the parameters and modalities of the operation. (China abstained.)

S/Res/1114

June 19

14(US)-0-1

Decides that the operation of the multilateral protection force will be limited to a period of 45 days from June 28, 1997, at which time the Council will assess the situation; and asks the member states participating in the force to provide periodic reports to the Council through the Secretary General, at least every two weeks, specifying the parameters and modalities of the operation on the basis of consultations between those member states and the Government of Albania. (China abstained.)

ANGOLA

S/Res/1098

February 27

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) to March 31, 1997; urges the Government of Angola and in particular the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to solve the remaining military and other issues and to establish, without further delay, the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation; and expresses readiness to consider imposition of measures, including those mentioned in Resolution 864 (trade measures and travel restrictions) of September 15, 1993.

The U.S. Representative said the U.S. Government is dismayed by the delays in implementation of the peace process. Because of these delays, this extension of the mandate of UNAVEM III is for only one month. The United States is deeply concerned with UNITA's primary role in causing the failure of the timetable for formation of the unity government, and is willing for only a

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short while longer to hold in abeyance the imposition of the further measures envisaged in this resolution. The parties must live up to their promises if international support for peace in Angola is to continue. The U.S. Government also warns the parties against any involvement in the conflict in Zaire.

S/Res/1102

March 31

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the arrival in Luanda of the UNITA deputies and future officials of the Government of National Unity and Reconciliation (GURN); welcomes the decision of the Government of Angola to install the GURN on April 11, 1997; calls upon both parties to form the GURN on that date, and to implement without further delay the remaining military and political aspects of the peace process; decides to extend the mandate of UNAVEM III to April 16, 1997, and asks the Secretary General to report by April 14 on the status of the installation of the GURN; and decides that it remains ready to consider the imposition of measures if the GURN is not installed by April 11, 1997.

The U.S. Representative said the U.S. Government supports renewal of UNAVEM III for only two weeks, as recommended by the Secretary General, to allow confirmation that the GURN has been formed. But formation of the GURN is only a step in the process, to be followed by complete integration of selected UNITA soldiers with the Angolan Armed Forces, demobilization of those remaining in the quartering camps, and extension of state administration throughout the country. Formation of the GURN would make further consideration of sanctions unnecessary at this time. The United States is gravely concerned at reports of involvement by elements of both Angolan parties, particularly the government, in the Zairian crisis, and will follow these events during consideration of further renewal of UNAVEM III.

S/Res/1106

April 16

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the inauguration on April 11, 1997, of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation (GURN); urges the parties to complete the remaining military aspects of the peace process, including incorporation of UNITA soldiers into the Angolan Armed Forces and demobilization, and the selection and incorporation of UNITA personnel into the Angolan National Police, as well as to move ahead with the political tasks, in particular the normalization of state administration throughout the national territory; decides to extend the mandate of UNAVEM III until June 30, 1997, to assist in implementation of these remaining tasks, with the understanding that UNAVEM III will begin to proceed with transition to an observer mission; asks the Secretary General to complete the withdrawal of UNAVEM III military units as scheduled, taking into account progress in the peace process; and expresses the intention to consider establishment of a follow-on UN presence to succeed UNAVEM III, and asks the Secretary General to submit a report containing his

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recommendations regarding the structure, specific goals, and cost implications of such a mission.

The U.S. Representative commended the former government and UNITA for recent events in Luanda: establishment of a special position of trust and honor for the leader of the largest opposition party, seating of UNITA members of Parliament, and formation of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation. These events marked the highest hurdle of the peace process. As disagreements arise, the parties must stay the course and work together to build upon this foundation. And more needs to be done. Of highest priority is rapid induction of selected former UNITA personnel into the armed forces and police, and demobilization of others. The unity government will need these military and police units that include former UNITA personnel for the difficult task of extending state administration to all parts of the country. In extending government control, the parties must work together to ensure that legal protection and humane treatment are afforded to all Angolan citizens. The largest party, the MPLA, should ensure that UNITA is taken on as a true partner. And UNITA also bears a major responsibility in ensuring the success of the new government; its president, Dr. Savimbi, should take advantage of the special position now legally established for him by meeting frequently with President dos Santos to share his views. The international community still has an important role to play in supporting reconciliation and reconstruction. The United States is committed to providing over \$90 million in assistance this year, and calls upon other states to make a substantial commitment. The United States continues to be concerned by reports of Angolan involvement in the conflict in Zaire. Further destabilization of Zaire is not in Africa's interest.

S/Res/1118

June 30

15(US)-0-0

Decides to establish, as of July 1, the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) with the objectives, mandate, and organizational structure recommended by the Secretary General in Section VII of his report of June 5, 1997; decides that the initial mandate of MONUA will extend until October 31, 1997, with the expectation of full completion of the mission by February 1, 1998; decides that MONUA will assume responsibility for all components and assets of UNAVEM III remaining in Angola, including formed military units, to deploy as appropriate until they are withdrawn; and demands that UNITA provide to the Joint Commission without delay complete information regarding all armed personnel under its control, in order for them to be verified, disarmed, and demobilized.

The U.S. Deputy Representative expressed support for this resolution, which inaugurates a new phase in UN involvement in Angola's peace process. The establishment of this new mission is a tribute to the success of its predecessor, UNAVEM III, which, with its 7,000 troops, upheld the cease-fire, safely disarmed and demobilized more than 60,000 combatants, and brought

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relative peace to Angola after decades of brutal conflict. The U.S. Government calls on the Government of Angola and on UNITA to complete the process of peace and national reconciliation. It urges the Angolan Government to exhibit restraint, urges UNITA to complete the political and military tasks it agreed to in Lusaka, and urges President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi to meet immediately and regularly until a solution to all outstanding issues has been reached. The international community wants to stop expending scarce and precious resources providing troops to stand between armed factions, and to turn those resources to reconstructing roads and bridges, hospitals, schools, and other elements of the infrastructure Angola will need to achieve prosperity.

S/Res/1127

August 28

15(US)-0-0

Demands that the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA complete fully and without further delay the remaining aspects of the peace process and refrain from any action which might lead to renewed hostilities; demands also that UNITA implement immediately its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol, including demilitarization of all its forces, transformation of its radio station into a nonpartisan broadcasting facility, and full cooperation in the process of normalization of state administration throughout Angola; demands further that UNITA provide immediately to the Joint Commission, as established under the Lusaka Protocol, accurate and complete information with regard to the strength of all armed personnel under its control in order for them to be disarmed and demobilized; condemns any attempts by UNITA to restore its military capabilities; ACTING UNDER CHAPTER VII of the UN Charter: decides that all states shall take the necessary measures: (a) to prevent entry into or transit through their territories of all senior officials of UNITA and of adult members of their immediate families, (b) to suspend or cancel all travel documents, visas, or residence permits issued to senior UNITA officials and adult members of their immediate families, (c) to require the immediate and complete closure of all UNITA offices in their territories, and (d) with a view to prohibiting flights of aircraft by or for UNITA: (i) to deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in, or overfly their territories if it has taken off from or is destined to land in Angola at a place not on a list supplied by the Angolan Government, (ii) to prohibit, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, the supply of any aircraft or components to the territory of Angola other than through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by the Angolan Government, and (iii) to prohibit, by their nationals or from their territories, the provision of engineering and maintenance servicing, certification, or insurance with respect to any Angolan aircraft not listed by the Angolan Government; decides that the above measures shall not apply to cases of medical emergency or to flights of aircraft carrying food, medicine, and essential humanitarian needs; urges all states and international and regional organizations to stop travel by their officials to UNITA headquar-

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ters; expresses readiness to review the above measures if UNITA complies with its obligations; expresses readiness to consider imposition of additional measures, such as trade and financial restrictions, if UNITA does not comply with its obligations; demands that the Angolan Government and, in particular, UNITA cooperate fully with MONUA, stop restricting its verification activities, refrain from laying new mines, and ensure the safety and freedom of movement of MONUA and other international personnel; endorses the Secretary General's recommendation to postpone the withdrawal of UN military units from Angola until the end of October 1997, with the understanding that the plan is for the drawdown to be completed in November 1997, taking into account the situation on the ground and progress in the peace process; and reiterates the belief that the long-awaited meeting in Angola between the President of Angola and the Leader of UNITA could greatly contribute to the reduction of tensions, to the process of reconciliation, and to achievement of the goals of the peace process.

The U.S. Representative said the U.S. Government had been optimistic about developments in Angola, but is now gravely concerned that, because UNITA has failed to fulfill some key commitments, the peace process is not moving forward and there is a possibility of renewed fighting. UNITA has maintained its military force, brought the extension of state administration to a virtual standstill, and kept up a stream of anti-Government propaganda through its radio. If UNITA does not act now, the sanctions in this resolution will take effect. These sanctions are strong, practical, and enforceable. The U.S. Government stands ready to examine further measures by the Council should UNITA fail to respond. The Government of Angola must continue to exercise restraint and refrain from any action that could lead to a resumption of hostilities. The United States would view any military offensives against UNITA as a reason to propose that the Council discontinue sanctions against UNITA. The Angolan Government must also make every effort to bring the remainder of UNITA into the mainstream of Angolan society, allowing it to play its legitimate role as a democratic opposition party and giving full participation to those UNITA officials in the unity government. The United States calls on President dos Santos and Dr. Savimbi to meet as soon as possible. The United States agrees that some MONUA military units should remain in Angola in the event additional UNITA forces can be registered and demobilized, but these units can no longer ensure their own security should hostilities resume and would not be able to separate warring factions. If UNITA does not heed the call for complete demobilization, the withdrawal of the remaining MONUA military units should resume.

S/Res/1130

September 29

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: stresses the need for UNITA to comply fully with all the obligations set out in Resolution 1127; decides that

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the coming into force of the measures specified in Resolution 1127 (sanctions against UNITA) shall be postponed until October 30, 1997; and affirms readiness to review the imposition of these measures, and to consider imposition of additional measures.

It was the Council's view, shared by the U.S. Government, that UNITA's efforts to date, though not sufficient for lifting the threat of sanctions, were enough to warrant a delay to give UNITA more time to comply with its obligations.

S/Res/1135

October 29

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MONUA to January 30, 1998, and asks the Secretary General to submit recommendations on the UN presence in Angola after January 30; endorses the Secretary General's recommendation to postpone withdrawal of UN military units until the end of November 1997 and asks the Secretary General to report on the schedule for resumed withdrawal of military personnel; and demands that the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA complete the remaining aspects of the peace process. ACTING UNDER CHAPTER VII OF THE UN CHARTER: demands that UNITA comply fully with the obligations set out in Resolution 1127, including cooperation in normalization of state administration throughout Angola; takes note that the measures specified in Resolution 1127 (travel restrictions and aircraft flight restrictions on UNITA) come into force on October 30 in accordance with Resolution 1130, and reaffirms readiness to review these measures or to consider imposition of additional measures as specified in Resolution 1127 (i.e., trade and financial restrictions, if UNITA does not comply with its obligations); and asks the Secretary General to report by December 8, 1997, and every 90 days thereafter, on the status of UNITA's compliance. Reiterates the belief that a meeting in Angola between the President of Angola and the leader of UNITA could facilitate the process of peace and national reconciliation. In a Presidential Statement, the Council expressed its grave concern regarding the presence of Angolan armed elements in the Republic of the Congo, condemned all external interference, and called on all foreign forces to withdraw.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said the United States was expressing its commitment to the peace process in Angola by voting to approve this extension of MONUA and would support withdrawal of MONUA's military units as it completes its tasks. In September, the Council postponed imposition of sanctions for 30 days to encourage the apparent momentum of UNITA in fulfilling its obligations in the peace process. But UNITA did not comply with its obligations; it even took some backward steps, such as impeding the work of administrators in areas recently transferred to government control. The U.S. Government believes the Council should penalize any party that fails to meet its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol, and therefore supports the automatic entry into force of the sanctions specified in Resolution 1127. The United

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States hopes UNITA will see the imposition of these measures as a sign of the international community's determination that UNITA move rapidly to complete the remaining tasks of the peace process. There is a message in this resolution for the Government of Angola, too: it must demonstrate restraint as it implements the final steps in the peace process. The U.S. Government believes the peace process would be served by a meeting in Angola between President dos Santos and Dr. Savimbi. The United States is gravely concerned by the military intervention of the Angolan Government in the Republic of the Congo. This intervention is a violation of the charters of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity. While understanding Angola's legitimate security concerns in Cabinda and its frustration over assistance provided by the Republic of the Congo to UNITA, the U.S. Government believes military intervention is not an acceptable response and demands immediate withdrawal of forces as promised.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

S/Res/1103 March 31 15(US)-0-0

Decides to authorize an increase in the strength of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) by 186 police and 11 civilian personnel for the UN International Police Task Force (IPTF) to enable it to carry out its mandate in monitoring implementation of the Brcko arbitral award.

S/Res/1107 May 16 15(US)-0-0

Decides to authorize an increase in the strength of UNMIBH by 120 police personnel to enable the IPTF to carry out its mandate; and urges member states to provide qualified police monitors to the IPTF.

S/Res/1112 June 12 15(US)-0-0

Agrees to the designation of Carlos Westendorp as High Representative for monitoring implementation of the (Dayton) Peace Agreement and coordinating the activities of the civilian organizations and agencies involved in assisting the parties to implement the Agreement; expresses its warmest appreciation to Carl Bildt for his work as High Representative; and reaffirms that the High Representative is the final authority in theater regarding interpretation of Annex 10 on civilian implementation of the Agreement.

S/Res/1144

December 19

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNMIBH, which includes the IPTF, for an additional period to June 21, 1998, which will be renewed for a further period unless there are significant changes to the security arrangements as now provided by the multinational stabilization force (SFOR); encourages the Secretary General to implement the recommendations of the Bonn Peace Implementation Conference regarding restructuring the IPTF; asks the Secretary General to keep the Council informed about the work of the IPTF and in particular its progress in assisting the restructuring of law enforcement agencies and the creation of specialized IPTF units to train Bosnian police to address more effectively key public security issues; and urges member states to provide training, equipment, and related assistance for local police forces in coordination with the IPTF.

The U.S. Representative said this action by the Council demonstrates its continuing commitment to peace in the region. Debate on this issue highlighted the impressive level of accomplishments thus far. Most important, a stable military environment exists. Stockpiles of armaments are being reduced. Thanks to the presence of NATO (IFOR and then SFOR), the threat of war has receded. The seeds of reconciliation are growing. With OSCE assistance, democratic elections were held, and new governmental institutions are beginning to function. Multi-party democracy is beginning to take hold. Economic prospects are brightening. The gross domestic product is rising and unemployment is falling. With international assistance, infrastructure is being rebuilt. Despite these encouraging signs, however, the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina continue to face daunting odds. On return of refugees and displaced persons, perhaps the key element of the reconciliation and rebuilding effort, a concentrated and urgent effort must be made. Failure to support the right of refugees to return home in safety would legitimize the results of ethnic cleansing and brutality through a de facto partition of Bosnia. Even worse, it would create conditions for a new cycle of displacement and conflict that would threaten lasting peace in the region. Reconciliation also means political and material support for the war crimes tribunal. A pressing priority for reconciliation efforts is full establishment of independent media. An essential factor in rebuilding civil security is the International Police Task Force (IPTF). The U.S. Government strongly supports the recommendations made for restructuring the IPTF to provide maximum support to the most pressing civilian implementation needs, particularly creation of specialized units to train Bosnian police to address key public security issues more effectively. The United States will remain actively engaged with NATO allies and SFOR partners in considering options for the multinational follow-on force to SFOR to provide a secure environment for civilian implementation beyond June 1998. Continued progress necessitates a follow-on military force, led by NATO, after SFOR ends. The U.S. Government has made a number of suggestions to improve IPTF's performance. Other suggestions are welcome. Changes, for now, can be kept within existing

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resources. U.S. support for this resolution should not be interpreted as authorizing any increase in costs for UNMIBH.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

S/Res/1125

August 6

15(US)-0-0

Approves the conduct of the operation by member states participating in the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB) in a neutral and impartial way to facilitate the return to peace and security in the Central African Republic, including through the supervision of the surrendering of arms of former mutineers, militias, and other persons unlawfully bearing arms; ACTING UNDER CHAPTER VII of the UN CHARTER: authorizes states participating in MISAB, and those states providing logistical support, to ensure the security and freedom of movement of their personnel, such authorization to be limited to an initial period of three months; stresses that the expenses and logistical support for the force will be borne on a voluntary basis; and asks the participants to provide reports through the Secretary General at least every two weeks.

The U.S. Representative spoke in support of this resolution, including its provisions for voluntary financing and frequent reporting to the Council. MISAB has been the critical element in restoring stability to the Central African Republic. It is also an important milestone in development of an indigenous African peacekeeping capability. The U.S. Government is pleased that the Council has reinforced the authority of MISAB to implement the Bangui agreements and to take other actions regarding disarmament of ex-rebels, the militias, and individuals. The U.S. Government appreciates the efforts of MISAB to restore peace in the Central African Republic and to strengthen its democratically elected government.

S/Res/1136

November 6

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the readiness of MISAB participating states to continue their efforts. ACTING UNDER CHAPTER VII of the UN CHARTER: authorizes MISAB participating states and those states providing logistical support to ensure the security and freedom of movement of their personnel for another period of three months from the adoption of this resolution. And asks the Secretary General to make recommendations on further international support for the Central African Republic before this three-month period ends.

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF (ZAIRE)

S/Res/1097 February 18 15(US)-0-0

Endorses the five-point peace plan set out in the Secretary General's letter of February 18: (1) cessation of hostilities, (2) withdrawal of external forces, including mercenaries, (3) respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zaire and other states in the region, (4) security for refugees and displaced persons and facilitation of access to humanitarian assistance, and (5) peaceful settlement of the crisis through dialogue, electoral process, and convening of an international conference.

CROATIA

S/Res/1093 January 14 15(US)-0-0

Authorizes the UN military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula until July 15, 1997; and calls on the parties to adopt the practical options proposed by the observers for improvement of safety and security in the area, including freedom of movement of the military observers.

S/Res/1119 July 14 15(US)-0-0

Authorizes the UN military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula until January 15, 1998; and renews its calls upon the parties to abide by their mutual commitments, implement fully the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of August 23, 1996, adopt the practical options proposed by the UN military observers for the improvement of safety and security in the area, and cease all violations of the demilitarization regime.

S/Res/1120 July 14 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to extend the mandate of the UN Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja, and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) until January 15, 1998; endorses the plan for the gradual devolution of executive responsibility for civil administration in the region, as set out in the report of the Secretary General; endorses the Secretary General's plan for restructuring UNTAES, and in particular, the proposal for achieving the drawdown of the UNTAES military component by October 15, 1997; stresses that the pace of devolution of executive responsibility be commensurate with Croatia's demonstrated ability to reassure the Serb population and successfully complete peaceful reintegration; stresses the importance of

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demilitarization of the area, accompanied by appropriate confidence-building measures; welcomes the renewed mandate of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) of June 26, 1997, providing for a continued and reinforced OSCE presence in Croatia, with a focus on return of refugees and displaced persons; and underlines the Secretary General's observation that the prerequisite for reintegration of the region is the cooperation of the Government of Croatia, which bears responsibility for convincing the local population that the process of reconciliation and return is irreversible.

S/Res/1145

December 19

15(US)-0-0

Decides to establish, with effect from January 16, 1998 (upon termination of UNTAES), a support group of 180 civilian police monitors, for a single period of up to nine months, to continue to monitor the performance of the Croatian police in the Danube region, particularly in connection with the return of displaced persons; decides also that the support group will assume responsibility for those UNTAES personnel and UN-owned assets needed for its use in fulfillment of its mandate; and encourages liaison between the support group and the OSCE with a view to facilitating a smooth transition of responsibility to that organization.

The U.S. Representative spoke in support of this resolution. Establishing a support group of civilian police monitors to continue to monitor the performance of the Croatian police in the Danube region after UNTAES is terminated will help solidify the progress achieved during the two years of UNTAES and will permit a smooth transition between UNTAES and the monitoring efforts of the OSCE in the region. A professional, capable, and unbiased police force and improvements in public security are key to maintaining the secure environment necessary to convince Serbs residing in the region to remain, and to encourage Croats to return. The presence of UN civilian police monitors will help provide needed reassurance and confirm the continuing commitment of the international community to assist Croatia in implementing its comprehensive program of national reconciliation.

CYPRUS

S/Res/1117

June 27

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to December 31, 1997; welcomes the decision of the Secretary General to launch a sustained process of direct negotiations between the leaders of the two Cypriot communities with the aim of securing an overall comprehensive settlement; calls upon those leaders to commit themselves to this process, including participation in the first session of such negotiations to be

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held July 9-13, 1997; reaffirms its position that a Cyprus settlement must be based on a state of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities, in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession; and asks the Secretary General to keep under review the structure and strength of UNFICYP with a view to its possible restructuring.

S/Res/1146

December 23

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNFICYP to June 30, 1998; underlines the importance of early agreement to reciprocal measures for reduction of tension along the cease-fire lines; reiterates its grave concern at continuing excessive and increasing levels of military forces and armaments in Cyprus and the lack of progress toward significant reduction in the number of foreign troops; calls for a reduction in defense spending and a reduction in the number of foreign troops in Cyprus; stresses the importance of eventual demilitarization of Cyprus as an objective in the context of an overall comprehensive settlement; expresses full support for the intention of the Secretary General to resume in March 1998 the process of negotiations aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement; commends the increase in bi-communal activity in the past six months, aimed at building cooperation, trust, and mutual respect between the two communities; and recognizes that the decision of the European Union concerning the opening of accession negotiations with Cyprus is an important development.

GEORGIA

S/Res/1096

January 30

15(US)-0-0

Underlines the unacceptability of action by the Abkhaz leadership in contravention of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia, in particular the holding of illegitimate elections in November-December 1996; welcomes the renewal of direct dialogue at a high level between the parties; condemns continued obstruction of return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes, and stresses the unacceptability of linkage of the return with the question of the political status of Abkhazia, Georgia; reaffirms the unacceptability of demographic changes resulting from the conflict; condemns ethnically related killings and other acts of violence; reiterates its demand that the Abkhaz side accelerate voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons, in particular by accepting a timetable on the basis of that proposed by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and, in this context, welcomes the meeting in Gali in December 1996; condemns the continued laying of mines in the Gali region,

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and calls upon the parties to prevent mine-laying; decides to extend the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) to July 31, 1997, subject to review in the event of any changes made in the mandate of the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS peacekeeping force); expresses full support for implementation of a concrete program for protection of human rights in Abkhazia, and notes in this context the opening of the Human Rights Office in Abkhazia on December 10, 1996; and expresses the intention to conduct a thorough review of the operation of UNOMIG at the end of its current mandate.

S/Res/1124

July 31

15(US)-0-0

Reaffirms support for a more active role for the United Nations in the peace process, encourages the Secretary General to continue his efforts to that end, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, and with the support of the Group of Friends of the Secretary General on Georgia, and welcomes in this context the holding of a high-level meeting in Geneva under the aegis of the United Nations to map out the areas where concrete political progress can be made; supports the intention of the Special Representative of the Secretary General to resume the adjourned meeting in September, and calls upon the Abkhaz side in particular to engage constructively at this resumed meeting; welcomes the continuation of direct dialogue between the parties; reaffirms the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict; stresses the unacceptability of any linkage of the return of refugees and displaced persons with the question of the political status of Abkhazia, Georgia; reiterates its demand that the Abkhaz side accelerate the process of voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons without delay or preconditions; decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on January 31, 1998, subject to a review by the Council in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or presence of the CIS peacekeeping force; and expresses the intention to conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate.

GUATEMALA

Not Adopted

January 10

14(US)-1-0

Authorizes deployment of 155 military observers to Guatemala for a three-month period to verify the cease-fire and demobilization. (China vetoed this draft resolution, citing Guatemala's relations with Taiwan, hence it was not adopted. See Resolution 1094 below, in which China's agreement to deploy military observers was reached.)

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The U.S. Deputy Representative said it was most unfortunate that the Council could not reach agreement on authorizing a military observer component to the UN Human Rights Verification and Agreement Compliance Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA). The U.S. Government regrets that one member of the Council was not able to give the larger interests of regional peace and security the priority they deserve. The most immediate need in Guatemala is to demobilize 3,000 guerrillas of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union (URNG) and help them return to civilian life. The United States and other friends of Guatemala will continue to seek a way to provide a short demobilization period. The United States has also begun an ambitious post-war assistance program that will provide millions of dollars in additional aid.

S/Res/1094

January 20

15(US)-0-0

Decides to authorize for a three-month period the attachment to MINUGUA of a group of 155 military observers and requisite medical personnel to verify the cease-fire. (China, which had vetoed the resolution on this subject described above, voted for this resolution following consultations and agreement with Guatemala regarding the latter's relations with Taiwan.)

HAITI

S/Res/1123

July 30

15(US)-0-0

Affirms the importance of a professional police force to consolidation of democracy and revitalization of Haiti's system of justice; decides, in this regard, and at the request of the President of Haiti, to establish the UN Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH) with a mandate limited to a single four-month period ending on November 30, 1997, to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian national police; decides that UNTMIH will be composed of up to 250 civilian police and 50 military personnel to form the headquarters of a security element which will ensure the safety and freedom of movement of UN personnel assisting in professionalization of the police; decides that UNTMIH will assume responsibility for all elements and assets of the UN Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH) remaining in Haiti to deploy as appropriate until they are withdrawn; and recognizes that significant international assistance is indispensable for sustainable development in Haiti, and stresses the commitment of the international community to a long-term program of support.

The U.S. Representative, pointing to the military dictatorship that existed only three years ago, said Haiti, with the support of the international community, is taking meaningful strides forward. UNTMIH will assist the Haitian people and their government build on their notable achievements. Furthering

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the work of its predecessors, it will help to professionalize the police. To help Haiti develop durable democratic institutions, the international community must continue to mentor this young and inexperienced police force. The Haitian people have held six free and fair elections since 1994, one elected president peacefully succeeded another, and an elected parliament now plays a prominent role in Haitian democracy. Haiti's economy is showing signs of recovery. Despite these advances, obstacles remain. Some in Haiti seek to reverse the progress toward democracy. The judicial system needs help. The creation of UNTMIH will further bolster the rule of law, development, democratization, and peace in Haiti.

S/Res/1141

November 28

15(US)-0-0

Affirms the importance of a professional national police force to the consolidation of democracy and revitalization of Haiti's system of justice; decides, at the request of the President of Haiti, to establish until November 30, 1998, a UN Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) composed of up to 300 civilian police, with a mandate limited to a single one-year period to continue to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police; decides also that MIPONUH will assume responsibility for those UNTMIH personnel and UN-owned assets required to fulfill its mandate; asks all states to provide appropriate support for UN actions; stresses the commitment of the international community to a long-term program of support for Haiti; and asks all states to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established for the Haitian National Police.

The U.S. Deputy Representative noted the progress that had been made in Haiti in building an inclusive and representative democracy, and noted the essential role played by UNTMIH in this process. As a sign of the progress to date, the remaining UN military element can be withdrawn. Creation of MIPONUH to assist in mentoring and training the Haitian National Police will build upon a process already well begun by UNTMIH. The U.S. Government remains committed to supporting peaceful political and economic development in Haiti, and, to this end, is providing helicopters, a medical unit, and up to 50 civilian police for MIPONUH, in addition to nearly \$100 million in bilateral economic assistance in 1997. Obstacles remain. The Haitian National Police still needs help in dealing with ruthless gangs, drug traffickers, and political groups that seek to manipulate the police for their own ends. The presence of a civilian police mission will allow Haiti's police to continue its growth in competence for another year. Creation of MIPONUH will give the Haitian people the necessary tools and assistance from the international community to build and preserve their growing democracy.

IRAQ

S/Res/1111

June 4

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the provisions of Resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11, and 12, shall remain in force for another period of 180 days from June 8, 1997; decides to conduct a thorough review of the implementation of this resolution in 90 days and again before expiration of the 180-day period; and asks the Secretary General and the sanctions committee (established by Resolution 661 in 1990) to submit reports on whether Iraq has ensured equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs.

The U.S. Representative, in comments to the press, said renewing Resolution 986 ensures that the urgent needs of the Iraqi people are met. The U.S. Government is not entirely satisfied with implementation so far by Iraq and by the Secretariat. More timely and accurate information should be provided, particularly on Iraq's distribution methods and the operation in northern Iraq. This will be crucial in future decisions regarding Resolution 986.

S/Res/1115

June 21

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: condemns the repeated refusal of the Iraqi authorities to allow access to sites designated by the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM), which constitutes a clear and flagrant violation of provisions of Security Council resolutions; decides not to conduct the reviews (of Iraq sanctions slated for June and August) until after the next consolidated progress report of UNSCOM in October; and expresses the firm intention, unless UNSCOM advises that Iraq is in substantial compliance, to impose additional measures on those categories of Iraqi officials responsible for the noncompliance.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said Iraq remains far from compliance with the obligations it made to the Council, and has expended its best efforts to thwart the Council's will. The inspection system faces the most serious threat since it was established. Iraq's continued failure to comply is a serious threat to the region's peace and security. Iraq has shown it will never voluntarily comply with the Council's resolutions unless the Council acts firmly and decisively to enforce its will. Hence this resolution, which will demonstrate conclusively to Iraq that its actions have serious consequences. The particular steps in the Council's resolution are measured and targeted. The resolution limits suspension of the 60-day sanctions reviews to a fixed period. It sends a strong message that lifting sanctions will be impossible until Iraq fundamentally changes its approach. Similarly, the Council expresses its intention to impose new mea-

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asures targeted precisely at those parties most responsible for the continued concealment of Iraq's weapons programs.

S/Res/1129

September 12

14(US)-0-1

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the provisions of Resolution 1111 (1997) shall remain in force, except that states are authorized to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly relating thereto, sufficient to produce a sum not exceeding a total of US\$1 billion within a period of 120 days from June 8, 1997, and, thereafter, a sum not exceeding a total of US\$1 billion within a period of 60 days from October 4, 1997; expresses the firm intention that under any future resolutions authorizing import of petroleum originating in Iraq, the time limits for such imports shall be strictly enforced; expresses full support for the Secretary General's intention to monitor the actions of the Government of Iraq concerning the needs of vulnerable groups in Iraq; and stresses that contracts for purchase of humanitarian supplies must be limited to items which appear on the list in the plan prepared pursuant to Resolution 986 (1995). (Russia abstained.)

The U.S. Representative pointed out that this Council action reorganized the two periods of time specified in Resolution 1111 during which Iraq is permitted to sell up to \$2 billion worth of petroleum, while keeping intact the 180-day time frame specified in that resolution (120 days and 60 days, instead of 90 and 90). It is a one-time exception intended solely to prevent unnecessary suffering among the people of Iraq. This action was the right and responsible thing to do. It was taken out of overriding concern for the welfare of the Iraqi people, who would have paid the price for the inexcusable delays in delivery of humanitarian goods that would have resulted from the refusal of the Government of Iraq to sell oil until the first 90-day period had almost expired. The Government of Iraq defied the clear conditions of the UN resolution and made a callous decision to put at risk the well-being of its people to seek to score propaganda points. The U.S. Government regrets that some could not support the resolution, but could not accept the notion of introducing language that sought to blame the United Nations for actions solely the fault of the Government of Iraq. This resolution specifically emphasizes the Council's support for the Iraqi people when it endorses the responsibility of the Secretary General to monitor the actions of the Government of Iraq with respect to the needs of vulnerable groups. And it lays the groundwork for a more efficient procurement of emergency humanitarian supplies by stressing that contracts for purchase of goods must be for items that appear in the approved distribution plan.

S/Res/1134

October 23

10(US)-0-5

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: condemns the repeated refusal of the Iraqi authorities to allow access to sites designated by the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM), the removal and destruction of documents of interest to UNSCOM, and interference with the freedom of movement of UNSCOM personnel; decides that such refusals to cooperate constitute a flagrant violation of Security Council resolutions; demands that Iraq allow the UNSCOM inspection teams immediate, unconditional, and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records, and means of transportation they wish to inspect; expresses the firm intention—if UNSCOM does not advise the Council in its report due April 11, 1998, that Iraq is in compliance with the Council's Resolution 1115—to adopt measures that would oblige all states to prevent entry into or transit through their territories of all Iraqi officials and members of the Iraqi armed forces who are responsible for or participate in instances of noncompliance; and decides not to conduct reviews (of Iraq sanctions) until after UNSCOM's next progress report, due on April 11, 1998. (China, Egypt, France, Kenya, and Russia abstained.)

The U.S. Representative expressed amazement that, after six and a half years, the Council still must consider new approaches to convince Iraq to comply with its international obligations, such as allowing UNSCOM inspectors to carry out their mandate without obstruction. This resolution helps to give UNSCOM the tools and support it needs. It represents a strong but measured response to the continued failure of the Iraqi Government to cooperate with UNSCOM. Since nothing in Iraqi behavior merits lifting the suspension of sanctions review, this resolution extends the suspension. This resolution does not impose sanctions now, but it does start the process by beginning the compilation of names (of persons to be subject to sanctions) so there will be no administrative delay if sanctions are imposed. These sanctions will not cause hardship for the Iraqi people. The goal is to help the people of Iraq, and to help protect all the peoples of the region, especially the people of Kuwait, who have suffered most from Iraqi aggression. For Iraq to rejoin the international family of respectable nations, it must demonstrate its peaceful intentions and fully comply with all Security Council resolutions.

S/Res/1137

November 12

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: condemns the continued violations by Iraq of its obligation under Security Council resolutions to cooperate fully and unconditionally with UNSCOM, including refusal to allow entry into Iraq and to some inspection sites for UNSCOM officials on grounds of their nationality, threat to the safety of reconnaissance aircraft operating on behalf of UNSCOM, removal of equipment from its previous sites, and tampering with monitoring cameras; demands that the Government of Iraq cooperate fully with UNSCOM in accordance with relevant resolutions; decides that

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states shall without delay prevent entry into or transit through their territories of all Iraqi officials and members of the Iraqi armed forces who were responsible for or participated in instances of noncompliance; decides that these measures shall terminate one day after UNSCOM reports to the Council that Iraq is allowing inspection teams immediate, unconditional, and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records, and means of transportation which they wish to inspect, as well as to persons whom it wishes to interview; decides that the reviews of sanctions shall resume in April 1998, provided that the Government of Iraq has rescinded its decision to impose conditions on its cooperation with UNSCOM; and expresses the intention to take further measures as may be required to implement this resolution.

The U.S. Representative noted that this resolution gives Iraq an unambiguous message: the Security Council is united in its determination that Iraq must comply with Council resolutions, and Iraq must reverse its decisions challenging the Council and the international community. It is not for Iraq to set the terms of its compliance. Sanctions can be lifted only if Iraq complies fully. Iraq has given no sign that it will cease activities and policies intended to threaten its neighbors. Indeed, it gives every indication it intends to continue to develop a dangerous arsenal of weapons of mass destruction. In 37 previous reviews of Iraq sanctions, the Security Council has concluded that Iraq has not met the conditions for lifting sanctions. This current crisis is a violation of the UN Charter itself, as well as a categorical rejection of Council resolutions. In response, the Council has imposed the first new sanctions on Iraq since the Gulf War. These sanctions target only Iraq's leaders, not its people. The U.S. Government, like other Council members, feels compassion for the Iraqi people. That is why the United Nations and the sanctions committee have gone to great lengths, against the Iraqi Government's obstructionism, to ensure delivery of humanitarian assistance. The United States looks forward to the day when sanctions can be lifted. But Iraq must first comply fully and unconditionally with the requirements of Security Council resolutions.

S/Res/1143

December 4

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the provisions of Resolution 986, except those in paragraphs 4, 11, and 12, shall remain in force for another period of 180 days from December 5, 1997; decides that the provisions of the distribution plan for goods purchased in accordance with Resolution 1111 shall continue to apply to foodstuffs, medicine, and health supplies pending the Secretary General's approval of a new distribution plan, to be submitted by the Government of Iraq before January 5, 1998; expresses the intention to consider favorably renewal of the provisions of this resolution, provided that its provisions are being satisfactorily implemented; and expresses willingness to find ways to improve implementation of the humanitarian program and to take action on additional resources as needed to meet

priority humanitarian requirements of the Iraqi people, as well as to consider extension of the time frame for implementation of this resolution.

The U.S. Government welcomed the commitment of the Secretary General to prepare a study of the oil-for-food process as an aid to the Council in considering further improvements in the program. The U.S. Government is also willing to consider additional resources to meet the humanitarian needs of the people of Iraq. The Government of Iraq should stop submitting contracts that fail to meet the criteria and procedures agreed to, and should end its threats to cease cooperation with the United Nations on this program. Iraq should stop hoarding humanitarian supplies in warehouses while its neediest people go wanting. Iraq should restore the food ration for each Iraqi citizen that was cut by the government even as more food was flowing into the country. Iraq must not fail, as it has until now, to order sufficient quantities of urgently needed medical supplies, which the sanctions committee would have approved expeditiously. And Iraq should never again unilaterally and inexplicably interrupt the sales of oil that the Council has authorized to help feed the Iraqi people. In short, the Government of Iraq should start to show as much compassion for the Iraqi people as the Council has by setting up this humanitarian program.

LIBERIA

S/Res/1100

March 27

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) to June 30, 1997; expresses concern at the delay in installation of the new independent Elections Commission and the reconstituted Supreme Court, and urges that they be installed immediately; urges the international community to provide additional support for the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) to enable it to sustain a secure environment for the elections; stresses the importance of assisting with the prompt repatriation of refugees who are willing to return to Liberia in time to participate in the registration and voting process; and stresses the obligation of all states to comply strictly with the embargo on deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia.

The U.S. Representative said Liberia has taken important steps forward in this mandate period in the political and security fields. There is a real possibility of elections in an environment relatively free of fighting and intimidation. Progress on disarmament has taken place, and ECOMOG has deployed in nearly every part of the country. The U.S. Air Force transported an additional 1,200 peacekeepers to Liberia, which helped ECOMOG expand its presence as preparations for the elections get under way. But risks to peace remain. Large numbers of fighters have not disarmed, and the factions have not fully disbanded their command and control structures. The U.S. Government is con-

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cerned at delays in inaugurating the election commission, and concerned that a level playing field be created for all candidates to compete openly and for all citizens to vote freely. The United States supports extension of UNOMIL through June to enable it to assist with preparations and observation of the elections, and welcomes the Secretariat's assurance to the Council that the new electoral activities can be carried out within UNOMIL's existing resources. Once the elections have concluded, the role for the military observers should be completed and UNOMIL should begin the drawdown of its operation. Some of UNOMIL's activities, particularly monitoring of human rights, should continue under the appropriate UN agencies after UNOMIL concludes its mission.

S/Res/1116

June 27

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIL until September 30, 1997, in the expectation that it will terminate on that date; urges all Liberians to participate peacefully in the electoral process (in elections set for July 19); expresses gratitude to the international community for providing assistance for the electoral process; and stresses the importance of coordination between UNOMIL, ECOMOG, and the joint electoral coordination mechanism and, in particular, the importance that ECOMOG continue to provide effective security for international personnel during the election process and provide logistical support to the Independent Elections Commission.

(THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF) MACEDONIA

S/Res/1105

April 9

15(US)-0-0

Decides to suspend the reduction of the military component of the UN Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) referred to in Resolution 1082 of November 27, 1996 (which called for a reduction of 300 personnel by April 30), until the end of the current mandate on May 31, 1997; welcomes the redeployment of UNPREDEP already achieved in light of the situation in Albania, and encourages the Secretary General to continue further redeployments, taking into consideration the situation in the region; and asks the Secretary General to submit a report to the Council by May 15, 1997, with recommendations on a subsequent international presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

S/Res/1110

May 28

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNPREDEP to November 30, 1997, and to start as of October 1, 1997, a two-month phased reduction of the military component by 300, taking into account the conditions prevailing at that time; asks the Secretary General to review the composition, deployment, strength,

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and mandate of UNPREDEP, taking into consideration the situation in the region, in particular in Albania; and welcomes the redeployment of UNPREDEP already achieved in light of the situation in Albania, and encourages further redeployment of UNPREDEP.

The U.S. Representative welcomed extension of the mandate of UNPREDEP. It plays an important and highly effective role in promoting stability in the country. The crisis in Albania heightened the need to continue UNPREDEP, but there are other sources of instability and tension in the region which also reinforce its importance.

S/Res/1140 November 28 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNPREDEP for an additional period terminating on December 4, 1997. (This was a technical roll-over to serve as a bridge while consultations were ongoing.)

S/Res/1142 December 4 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNPREDEP for the final period, to August 31, 1998, with the withdrawal of the military component immediately thereafter; and asks the Secretary General to report to the Council by June 1, 1998, on modalities of the termination of UNPREDEP, including practical steps for complete withdrawal of the military component, and to submit recommendations on the type of international presence that would be most appropriate after August 31, 1998.

The U.S. Representative expressed support for this resolution. The U.S. Government takes satisfaction in the preservation of peace and stability in the region, and in the gradually improving situation there. These developments have permitted the recent reduction of UNPREDEP's military force by 300 troops. This reduction demonstrates the intention to move toward an exit strategy for the mission in a measured and responsible way that preserves and builds upon the achievements of the international effort. The United States remains deeply concerned, however, that significant risks remain in the region and on the borders of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. There is increasing violence and tension in Kosovo, continuing incidents along the Albanian border, and persistent problems related to border demarcation. These factors underline the U.S. view that the military component of the mission cannot now be removed or further reduced. The United States supports the Secretary General's intention to work with all parties to find options for an appropriate successor security mechanism to ensure that UNPREDEP's gains are not jeopardized when the mission's mandate ends.

MIDDLE EAST

S/Res/1095 January 28 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for six months, to July 31, 1997; and encourages further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force.

Not Adopted March 7 14-1(US)-0

Calls upon the Israeli authorities to refrain from all actions or measures, including settlement activities, which alter the facts on the ground, preempting the final status negotiations, and have negative implications for the Middle East peace process. (The United States vetoed this draft resolution, hence it was not adopted.)

The U.S. Representative said the United States shares the concern of other Council members about the Israeli Government's decision to commence construction of the settlement in east Jerusalem. The Israeli decision runs counter to the progress and achievements of the parties, and is not helpful to the peace process. It undermines the trust and confidence needed for successful negotiations. Peace requires an honest negotiating process, one in which the parties do nothing to preempt, prejudice, or predetermine talks over any issues the parties decided to address in permanent status negotiations. This is the logic of the process the United States has cosponsored, and is the only process that can produce results. The Council must take great care to respond to developments in a way that will bolster, not batter, the negotiating process and that will encourage the parties, not discourage them from settling their differences in face-to-face talks. This resolution would not have helped this process. The U.S. Government does not believe the Council—despite its useful role in the peace process—is an appropriate forum for debating the issues now under negotiation between the parties. Members of the international community owe it to the parties to express their views frankly, but should not be under the illusion that Council action to lay blame or to interject itself into permanent status issues is the right way to do so. The record of the past few months proves that the parties themselves can resolve outstanding issues, as in Hebron. The Council should reiterate its support for the achievements of the parties and respect their commitment to work together without outside interference. The United States was obliged to vote against this resolution because it would not move the peace process forward.

Not Adopted March 21 13-1(US)-1

Demands that Israel immediately cease construction of the settlement in east Jerusalem (called Jabal Abu Ghneim by the Palestinians and Har Homa by

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Israel), as well as all other Israeli settlement activities in the occupied territories. (The United States vetoed this draft resolution, hence it was not adopted. Costa Rica abstained.)

The U.S. Representative said the U.S. Government shares the concerns expressed in the Security Council and the General Assembly about the decision of the Israeli Government to begin construction at the site in east Jerusalem, but disagrees on the best method of addressing this situation and moving beyond it in a way that will support the Middle East peace process. The United States does not believe the Council or the Assembly should insert itself into issues that the negotiating partners have decided will be addressed in their permanent status talks. Such interference can only harden the positions of both sides and make their work even more difficult. In doing so, the Council will add to existing tensions in the region, complicate the efforts of all parties to get the negotiations back on a productive track, and distract attention from the main objective: making progress toward a peaceful, prosperous Middle East. No one should interpret U.S. opposition to this resolution as an expression of support for the construction now going on. Construction at this site is not helpful to the peace process. It undermines the trust and confidence needed for successful negotiations. Achievement of peace requires an honest negotiating process. The parties must take special care to avoid preemptive actions that can be seen to prejudice the outcome of negotiations, while working hard to nurture an atmosphere of trust and confidence that will make productive negotiations possible. The Israeli decision on construction does just the opposite. But this controversy can be resolved only by the parties, themselves. The parties have demonstrated in the past six years since the Madrid conference that they can overcome their differences, relying on their own determination and the support and encouragement of the international community. This Council action lacks this spirit of support and encouragement.

S/Res/1109 May 28 15(US)-0-0

Decides to renew the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for another period of six months, to November 30, 1997.

S/Res/1122 July 29 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the present mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months, to January 31, 1998; and encourages further efficiency and savings, provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force.

S/Res/1139 November 21 15(US)-0-0

Decides to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months, to May 31, 1998.

SIERRA LEONE

S/Res/1132

October 8

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: demands that the military junta take immediate steps to relinquish power in Sierra Leone and make way for the restoration of the democratically elected government; expresses strong support for the efforts of the Committee of Four Foreign Ministers of the Economic Community of West African States (the ECOWAS Committee) to resolve the crisis in Sierra Leone; decides that all states shall prevent entry into or transit through their territories of members of the military junta and adult members of their families; decides that all states shall prevent the sale or supply to Sierra Leone by their nationals or from their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of petroleum or petroleum products or arms and related materiel, whether or not originating in their territory; decides that imports of petroleum and products by the democratically elected government of Sierra Leone and by other governments and UN agencies for humanitarian purposes or for the needs of the ECOWAS military observer group (ECOMOG) may be authorized by a Security Council committee to be established for this purpose; acting under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter: authorizes ECOWAS to ensure strict implementation of the provisions of this resolution relating to the supply of petroleum and arms by halting inward maritime shipping to inspect and verify cargoes and destinations; decides to establish a committee of the Security Council to oversee implementation of the measures imposed in this resolution; asks states and humanitarian agencies to provide humanitarian assistance; urges states, international organizations, and financial institutions to assist states in the region to address economic and social consequences of the influx of refugees from Sierra Leone; decides to conduct a review of these measures after 180 days; and expresses the intention to terminate these measures when the military junta relinquishes power.

The U.S. Representative expressed strong support for this resolution, which imposes sanctions on the illegal military regime until it steps down. The U.S. Government joins with the citizens of Sierra Leone and with other Council members to demand immediate restoration of the democratically elected government. The sanctions provided for in this resolution have been carefully targeted. The resolution does not limit shipments of food or medicine or other basic necessities. It contains provisions for regular review of the implementation and impact of the sanctions. The sanctions are designed to have maximum impact against the illegal junta while imposing a minimum burden on the civilian population. Some Council members argued that these sanctions should have an expiration date. An expiration date would cause doubt about the Council's future intentions. It would create uncertainty for suppliers and others about the possibility that sanctions would lapse. And it would encourage the junta to try to tough it out in the hope that in six months the world would have

changed, so it would not have to. The U.S. Government believes that compliance, not the calendar, should govern the Council's approach.

TAJIKISTAN

S/Res/1099

March 14

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) to June 15, 1997, provided the Tehran Agreement remains in force and the parties demonstrate their commitment to agreements reached; welcomes agreements reached by the parties since December 1996; expresses satisfaction that the cease-fire has been generally observed; condemns mistreatment of UNMOT and other international personnel, and calls on the Government of Tajikistan to take more rigorous security measures; and calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary General's Special Representative in conducting inter-Tajik talks in order to achieve a comprehensive political settlement.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said the United States is pleased with the progress being made in the inter-Tajik talks and expressed support for the three-month extension of the UNMOT mandate to signal the Council's encouragement of the political process. The search for peace gained momentum rapidly in the past three months. The parties have been meeting in a spirit of compromise, have abided by an effective cease-fire, evolved a framework for restructuring the government and sharing power, and agreed on a method of combining armed forces. However, the security threat to international personnel has hindered their ability to assist the parties in their quest for peace. These threats forced the Secretary General to suspend UN activities in Tajikistan. This unacceptable security situation makes it impossible for UNMOT to fulfill the military portions of its mandate. The United States cannot condone the return of all UNMOT personnel to Tajikistan or another extension of its mandate beyond June 15 until it is clear that personnel will be free of threats to their lives and liberty.

S/Res/1113

June 12

15(US)-0-0

Calls upon the parties to implement fully the agreements reached in the inter-Tajik talks and encourages them to sign the General Agreement on peace; calls upon the parties to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of UN personnel and peacekeeping personnel of the Commonwealth of Independent States; decides to extend the mandate of UNMOT for three months, to September 15, 1997; and asks the Secretary General to submit recommendations to the Council on the role of the United Nations in support of implementation of the inter-Tajik agreements and on adjustment of UNMOT's mandate and strength.

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S/Res/1128 September 12 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the present mandate of UNMOT for two months, until November 15, 1997; and asks the Secretary General to continue to explore ways to provide security for UN personnel.

S/Res/1138 November 14 15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the efforts by the parties to carry out their commitments under their peace agreement; welcomes the progress achieved, in particular, the exchange of prisoners of war and detainees, registration of opposition fighters inside Tajikistan, and repatriation of refugees from Afghanistan; notes with appreciation the agreement of the parties to form a joint security unit for UNMOT personnel and transports; authorizes the Secretary General to expand the size of UNMOT in accordance with his recommendations; decides to extend UNMOT's mandate to May 15, 1998; decides that the mandate of UNMOT shall be to promote peace and national reconciliation and to assist in implementation of the peace agreement, and, to this end, to (a) provide good offices and expert advice, (b) cooperate with the Commission on National Reconciliation and with the Central Commission on Elections and the Holding of a Referendum, (c) serve as coordinator of the contact group, (d) investigate reports of cease-fire violations, (e) monitor the assembly of opposition fighters and their reintegration, disarmament, and demobilization, (f) assist in demobilization of ex-combatants or their reintegration into governmental power structures, (g) coordinate UN assistance to Tajikistan during the transition period, and (h) maintain close contact with the parties, the peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Russian border forces, and the mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe; and welcomes the intention of the Secretary General to convene a meeting of donors on November 24-25, 1997.

The U.S. Representative supported the resolution and commended the actions of the parties to enact an amnesty law, exchange prisoners, repatriate refugees, and begin to demobilize military forces. The U.S. Government supports this expansion of UNMOT so the parties can demobilize rapidly and turn their efforts toward rebuilding Tajikistan. The United States looks forward to the day when UN peacekeepers can depart and all UN involvement in Tajikistan can be reoriented toward reconstruction and development. But the proliferation of armed groups, beyond the control of the parties, threatens the security and tranquility of Tajikistan. The United States is concerned for the security of the unarmed UNMOT observers, and therefore appreciates the agreement by the parties to establish a joint unit to protect UNMOT personnel. This will serve as a model for future cooperation between the parties as they integrate other elements of their armed forces. The United States endorses the Secretary General's proposal to hold a donors' conference, and intends to make a contribution to help ensure the success of the peace process. The United States also supports the planned UN appeal for emergency humanitar-

ian assistance and asks all states to join the United States in supporting the demining effort in Tajikistan.

WESTERN SAHARA

S/Res/1108

May 22

15(US)-0-0

Reiterates its commitment to the holding, without further delay, of a free, fair, and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the Settlement Plan accepted by the parties; decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until September 30, 1997; urges the parties to continue to cooperate with the Personal Envoy of the Secretary General and to demonstrate the political will to overcome the persisting stalemate, and find an acceptable solution; and asks the Secretary General to submit a report by September 15, 1997, on his evaluation of the Western Sahara issue.

In a press statement, the U.S. Representative said the United States supported extension of MINURSO for four months to permit the Secretary General's personal envoy, former U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, to complete his mission and make his recommendations, rather than on the basis of any progress to date by the parties. Mr. Baker's mission to the Western Sahara is an important new effort to help the parties break out of the impasse they have been in for some time. The Baker mission may constitute the last hope for resolution of the problem. Although the cease-fire remains in effect, there has been no meaningful progress toward implementation of the Settlement Plan since the mandate's last renewal in November 1996. It is up to the parties to solve the problem. Absent significant progress by the parties toward a solution, the United States would not be able to continue to support MINURSO in its present form.

S/Res/1131

September 29

15(US)-0-0

Urges the parties to continue their cooperation with the Personal Envoy of the Secretary General; decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO until October 20, 1997, as recommended by the Secretary General in his report of September 25; and expresses readiness to consider further actions recommended by the Secretary General.

S/Res/1133

October 20

15(US)-0-0

Calls upon the parties to continue their cooperation with the United Nations by fully implementing the Settlement Plan and the agreements they have reached for its implementation; decides to extend the mandate of

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MINURSO to April 20, 1998, in order that MINURSO may proceed with its identification tasks, and to increase its size as recommended by the Secretary General; asks the Secretary General to begin the identification of eligible voters in accordance with the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached between the parties, with the aim of finishing the process by May 31, 1998; asks the Secretary General to submit to the Council, no later than November 15, 1997, a comprehensive report, including a detailed plan, a timetable, and financial implications, for holding the referendum for self-determination; and asks the Secretary General to report to the Council every 60 days on progress in implementing the Settlement Plan. In a press statement, the Council President said the Council believes it necessary for the Secretary General to name a special representative as soon as possible, and calls on the parties to cooperate with the special representative.

In a press statement, the U.S. Representative welcomed the determination of Morocco and the Polisario to restart the peace process by resuming voter identification as the first step toward holding a referendum on the status of the Western Sahara territory, and he thanked former U.S. Secretary of State James Baker for his efforts to bring the parties together in agreement on the specific steps needed to achieve a free and fair referendum vote. The U.S. Government fully supported Mr. Baker's mediation effort, will support the UN effort to build on his negotiating success, and hopes the Secretary General can appoint a new special representative to be in Western Sahara by the time voter identification begins. Continuing U.S. support for MINURSO depends on the ability of the parties to continue to achieve progress. Unless significant progress can be maintained, the U.S. Government cannot support the continued renewal of MINURSO in its present form.

YUGOSLAVIA

See also listings above for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

S/Res/1104

April 8

15(US)-0-0

Forwards to the General Assembly 19 nominations for judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

ZAIRE

See Congo, Democratic Republic of.

OTHER

S/Res/1121

July 22

Adopted Without Vote

Decides to establish the Dag Hammarskjöld Medal as a tribute to the sacrifice of those who have lost their lives as a result of service in UN peacekeeping operations; and asks the Secretary General, in consultation with the Council, to establish criteria and procedures for bestowing the medal.

S/Res/1126

August 27

15(US)-0-0

Endorses the Secretary General's recommendation that the judges of the International Tribunal for Yugoslavia who are working on the Celebici case, when replaced as members of the Tribunal, finish that case; and takes note of the Tribunal's intention to finish the case before November 1998.

VOTING SUMMARIES

The table below lists the votes of Security Council members on the 57 resolutions introduced in 1997. Resolutions on which a Security Council member voted No or abstained are indicated by number in parentheses. The United States vetoed two Middle East resolutions and China vetoed one on Guatemala. No other negative votes were cast. Of the 54 resolutions adopted, one was by acclamation and 49 by unanimous vote. The United States voted for all four resolutions not adopted unanimously. There were only eight abstentions on the 54 resolutions adopted: three by China on Albania and Iraq, two by Russia on Iraq, and one each by Egypt, France, and Kenya, all on the same resolution concerning sanctions on Iraq. Costa Rica abstained on one of the resolutions vetoed by the United States.

COUNTRY	YES	NO	ABSTAIN
United States	55	2*	0
Chile	57	0	0
China	53	1**	3 (1101, 1114, 1134)
Costa Rica	56	0	1 (*)
Egypt	56	0	1 (1134)
France	56	0	1 (1134)
Guinea-Bissau	57	0	0
Japan	57	0	0
Kenya	56	0	1 (1134)
Korea, Republic of	57	0	0
Poland	57	0	0
Portugal	57	0	0
Russia	55	0	2 (1129, 1134)
Sweden	57	0	0
United Kingdom	57	0	0

* Vetoes of two draft resolutions on the Middle East. Costa Rica abstained on one of these resolutions.

** Veto of draft resolution on Guatemala.

IV - Security Council

In the following table, Security Council votes are tabulated on the same basis as overall votes for the General Assembly in this report, and voting coincidence percentages are calculated accordingly. Council members are ranked by coincidence with the United States. When the percentage is the same, members are ranked by the number of identical votes, and alphabetically when the number of votes is the same. It should be noted that group dynamics in the Security Council, whose 15 members frequently consult closely on issues before resolutions are presented for adoption, are quite different from those in the General Assembly.

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Costa Rica	55	1	1	98.2%
Chile	55	2	0	96.5%
Guinea-Bissau	55	2	0	96.5%
Japan	55	2	0	96.5%
Korea, Rep. of	55	2	0	96.5%
Poland	55	2	0	96.5%
Portugal	55	2	0	96.5%
Sweden	55	2	0	96.5%
United Kingdom	55	2	0	96.5%
Egypt	54	2	1	96.4%
France	54	2	1	96.4%
Kenya	54	2	1	96.4%
Russia	53	2	2	96.4%
China	51	3	3	94.4%
Average	54.4	2.0	0.6	96.5%

V - COUNTRY LISTINGS

This section pulls together information contained in previous sections, and presents it by country for 184 UN members (all except the United States). They are listed in alphabetical order, with Democratic People's Republic of Korea under "D", Republic of Korea and Republic of Moldova under "R", The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia under "T", and United Republic of Tanzania under "U", as they are seated at the UN General Assembly. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, formerly Zaire, is listed under "D". Congo (Brazzaville) remains at "C". Burma, which changed its name to Myanmar and is so designated at the United Nations, is listed under "M". Each country listing contains the following:

— Summary coincidence percentages drawn from Sections II and III, and, for Security Council members, Section IV. Coincidence percentages for selected issue categories are included; they are derived by the same methodology used for overall plenary votes.

— Vote totals in the plenary and on the 13 important votes.

— Every vote on the 13 important issues (with the U.S. vote in parentheses for comparison). Symbols used here are Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, and X=Absent.

AFGHANISTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 18, Disagree 41, Abstain 3, Absent 10: 30.5%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 82.3%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 44.4%; Middle East: 10.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 7, Abstain 0, Absent 3: 30.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 72.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) N
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

ALBANIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 37, Disagree 16, Abstain 8, Absent 11: 69.8%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 92.8%

— Arms Control: 88.5%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 23.1%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 3: 75.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 91.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

ALGERIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 19, Disagree 42, Abstain 10, Absent 1: 31.1%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.9%

— Arms Control: 45.8%; Human Rights: 44.4%; Middle East: 19.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 50.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 82.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

ANDORRA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 43, Disagree 17, Abstain 12, Absent 0: 71.7%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.4%

— Arms Control: 92.6%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

ANGOLA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 8, Disagree 29, Abstain 4, Absent 31: 21.6%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 80.5%

— Arms Control: 100%; Human Rights: 40.0%; Middle East: 16.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 6, Abstain 2, Absent 1: 40.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 69.9%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 22, Disagree 40, Abstain 7, Absent 3: 35.5%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.4%

— Arms Control: 51.9%; Human Rights: 55.6%; Middle East: 20.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 1: 60.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

ARGENTINA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 32, Disagree 25, Abstain 15, Absent 0: 56.1%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 90.4%

— Arms Control: 77.3%; Human Rights: 83.3%; Middle East: 35.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 4, Abstain 0, Absent 0: 69.2%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 87.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

ARMENIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 30, Disagree 20, Abstain 17, Absent 5: 60.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 91.7%

— Arms Control: 90.9%; Human Rights: 77.8%; Middle East: 26.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 2: 66.7%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.4%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

AUSTRALIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 40, Disagree 19, Abstain 13, Absent 0: 67.8%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 92.7%

— Arms Control: 84.6%; Human Rights: 91.7%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 3, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 75.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 90.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

AUSTRIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 41, Disagree 18, Abstain 13, Absent 0: 69.5%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

— Arms Control: 88.0%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

AZERBAIJAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 25, Disagree 26, Abstain 9, Absent 12: 49.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 88.5%

— Arms Control: 76.2%; Human Rights: 75.0%; Middle East: 18.2%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 2: 55.6%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 83.7%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

BAHAMAS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 27, Disagree 38, Abstain 4, Absent 3: 41.5%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.2%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 66.7%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 66.7%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 86.2%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

BAHRAIN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 21, Disagree 39, Abstain 8, Absent 4: 35.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.3%

— Arms Control: 51.9%; Human Rights: 50.0%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 1: 50.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 83.8%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

BANGLADESH

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 24, Disagree 43, Abstain 5, Absent 0: 35.8%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.8%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 33.3%; Middle East: 18.2%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 6, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 40.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 78.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

BARBADOS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 22, Disagree 37, Abstain 4, Absent 9: 37.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.3%

— Arms Control: 52.0%; Human Rights: 66.7%; Middle East: 21.1%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 1: 60.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.5%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

BELARUS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 28, Disagree 24, Abstain 20, Absent 0: 53.8%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 90.6%

— Arms Control: 76.2%; Human Rights: 66.7%; Middle East: 27.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 5, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 54.5%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 82.8%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) N
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

BELGIUM

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 45, Disagree 16, Abstain 11, Absent 0: 73.8%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.9%

— Arms Control: 92.9%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

BELIZE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 22, Disagree 38, Abstain 4, Absent 8: 36.7%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.0%

— Arms Control: 53.8%; Human Rights: 70.0%; Middle East: 20.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 1: 60.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.5%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

BENIN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 23, Disagree 40, Abstain 6, Absent 3: 36.5%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.6%

— Arms Control: 61.5%; Human Rights: 36.4%; Middle East: 20.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 5, Abstain 5, Absent 0: 37.5%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) A
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

BHUTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 18, Disagree 40, Abstain 8, Absent 6: 31.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.5%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 37.5%; Middle East: 23.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 4, Abstain 3, Absent 1: 55.6%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.2%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

BOLIVIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 31, Disagree 38, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 44.9%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 86.0%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 75.0%; Middle East: 31.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 4, Abstain 0, Absent 0: 69.2%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 87.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 72: 0.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) X
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) X
7. Right to Development	(N) X
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

BOTSWANA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 26, Disagree 42, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 38.2%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.4%

— Arms Control: 55.2%; Human Rights: 54.5%; Middle East: 26.1%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 5, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 54.5%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 82.6%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) A
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

BRAZIL

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 29, Disagree 39, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 42.6%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.6%

— Arms Control: 58.6%; Human Rights: 61.5%; Middle East: 28.6%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 63.6%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 86.2%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 22, Disagree 43, Abstain 7, Absent 0: 33.8%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.0%

— Arms Control: 55.2%; Human Rights: 25.0%; Middle East: 14.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 6, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 33.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 77.8%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) A
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

BULGARIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 43, Disagree 10, Abstain 19, Absent 0: 81.1%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 96.1%

— Arms Control: 96.3%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 46.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

BURKINA FASO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 19, Disagree 40, Abstain 7, Absent 6: 32.2%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.7%

— Arms Control: 53.6%; Human Rights: 28.6%; Middle East: 15.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 4, Abstain 5, Absent 1: 42.9%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 83.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

BURUNDI

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 4, Disagree 10, Abstain 8, Absent 50: 28.6%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 86.2%

— Arms Control: 100%; Human Rights: 33.3%; Middle East: 75.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 2: 28.6%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 58.9%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) X
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

CAMBODIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 72: 0.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) X
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) X
7. Right to Development	(N) X
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

CAMEROON

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 22, Disagree 40, Abstain 8, Absent 2: 35.5%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.5%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 28.6%; Middle East: 25.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 4, Abstain 5, Absent 0: 50.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.2%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

CANADA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 43, Disagree 17, Abstain 12, Absent 0: 71.7%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.5%

— Arms Control: 92.0%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 38.9%

Important Votes (13): Agree 10, Disagree 2, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 83.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) N
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

CAPE VERDE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 6, Disagree 25, Abstain 6, Absent 35: 19.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 81.3%

— Arms Control: 100%; Human Rights: 50.0%; Middle East: 12.5%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 1: 37.5%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 70.8%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 72: 0.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) X
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) X
7. Right to Development	(N) X
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

CHAD

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 3, Disagree 11, Abstain 5, Absent 53: 21.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 82.5%

— Arms Control: 100%; Human Rights: 25.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 3: 33.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 61.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

CHILE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 30, Disagree 37, Abstain 4, Absent 1: 44.8%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 86.2%

— Arms Control: 63.0%; Human Rights: 69.2%; Middle East: 27.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 66.7%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 86.6%

Security Council Votes: 96.5%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

CHINA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 16, Disagree 42, Abstain 10, Absent 4: 27.6%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.0%

— Arms Control: 54.5%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 10.5%

Important Votes (13): Agree 1, Disagree 7, Abstain 5, Absent 0: 12.5%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 71.7%

Security Council Votes: 94.4%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) A
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) A
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) N
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

COLOMBIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 24, Disagree 42, Abstain 6, Absent 0: 36.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.4%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 37.5%; Middle East: 19.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 44.4%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 81.5%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

COMOROS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 3, Disagree 16, Abstain 2, Absent 51: 15.8%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 78.7%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 30.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 5, Abstain 1, Absent 5: 28.6%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 58.2%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) N
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

CONGO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 17, Disagree 26, Abstain 3, Absent 26: 39.5%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.4%

— Arms Control: 53.6%; Human Rights: 33.3%; Middle East: 30.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 5: 50.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) X
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

COSTA RICA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 26, Disagree 28, Abstain 1, Absent 17: 48.1%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 86.4%

— Arms Control: 55.6%; Human Rights: 69.2%; Middle East: 50.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 4, Abstain 0, Absent 0: 69.2%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.9%

Security Council Votes: 98.2%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

COTE D'IVOIRE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 23, Disagree 40, Abstain 9, Absent 0: 36.5%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.0%

— Arms Control: 58.6%; Human Rights: 28.6%; Middle East: 21.1%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 4, Abstain 6, Absent 0: 42.9%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

CROATIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 41, Disagree 17, Abstain 13, Absent 1: 70.7%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.4%

— Arms Control: 88.9%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 38.9%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

CUBA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 7, Disagree 46, Abstain 17, Absent 2: 13.2%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 81.5%

— Arms Control: 29.4%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 10.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 1, Disagree 8, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 11.1%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 69.7%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) A
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) A
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) N
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

CYPRUS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 31, Disagree 23, Abstain 18, Absent 0: 57.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 91.1%

— Arms Control: 90.0%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 25.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 3, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 66.7%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.9%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

CZECH REPUBLIC

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 45, Disagree 17, Abstain 10, Absent 0: 72.6%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.6%

— Arms Control: 92.9%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 10, Disagree 2, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 83.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) N
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (FORMERLY ZAIRE)

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 12, Disagree 23, Abstain 10, Absent 27: 34.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.1%

— Arms Control: 60.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 1, Disagree 4, Abstain 5, Absent 3: 20.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 74.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) A
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 2, Disagree 44, Abstain 9, Absent 17: 4.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 78.5%

— Arms Control: 7.7%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 5.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 8, Abstain 3, Absent 2: 0.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 63.8%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) N
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) A
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

DENMARK

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 44, Disagree 17, Abstain 11, Absent 0: 72.1%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.6%

— Arms Control: 92.3%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 10, Disagree 2, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 83.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) N
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

DJIBOUTI

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 24, Disagree 42, Abstain 0, Absent 6: 36.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.4%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 37.5%; Middle East: 19.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 0, Absent 4: 44.4%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.4%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

DOMINICA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 19, Disagree 26, Abstain 2, Absent 25: 42.2%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.2%

— Arms Control: 61.9%; Human Rights: 50.0%; Middle East: 25.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 3: 55.6%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.6%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 24, Disagree 23, Abstain 3, Absent 22: 51.1%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 87.7%

— Arms Control: 57.1%; Human Rights: 72.7%; Middle East: 100%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 1: 70.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 86.6%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) A
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

ECUADOR

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 28, Disagree 37, Abstain 6, Absent 1: 43.1%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 66.7%; Middle East: 31.6%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 63.6%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

EGYPT

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 21, Disagree 40, Abstain 8, Absent 3: 34.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.4%

— Arms Control: 51.9%; Human Rights: 42.9%; Middle East: 19.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 1: 50.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.2%

Security Council Votes: 96.4%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

EL SALVADOR

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 28, Disagree 38, Abstain 2, Absent 4: 42.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.1%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 64.3%; Middle East: 30.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 0, Absent 2: 72.7%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 89.2%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 17, Disagree 29, Abstain 12, Absent 14: 37.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

— Arms Control: 58.3%; Human Rights: 28.6%; Middle East: 16.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 4, Abstain 5, Absent 2: 33.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.5%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

ERITREA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 19, Disagree 33, Abstain 9, Absent 11: 36.5%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.3%

— Arms Control: 64.0%; Human Rights: 33.3%; Middle East: 22.2%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 4, Abstain 5, Absent 1: 42.9%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 82.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) A
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

ESTONIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 42, Disagree 16, Abstain 13, Absent 1: 72.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.8%

— Arms Control: 92.6%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 1, Abstain 2, Absent 1: 90.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 96.4%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) A
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

ETHIOPIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 23, Disagree 36, Abstain 11, Absent 2: 39.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.9%

— Arms Control: 58.6%; Human Rights: 57.1%; Middle East: 30.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 60.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.4%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

FIJI

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 22, Disagree 32, Abstain 7, Absent 11: 40.7%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.7%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 37.5%; Middle East: 30.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 3, Abstain 5, Absent 2: 50.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.8%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

FINLAND

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 44, Disagree 16, Abstain 12, Absent 0: 73.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.9%

— Arms Control: 92.3%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 10, Disagree 2, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 83.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) N
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

FRANCE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 47, Disagree 13, Abstain 12, Absent 0: 78.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 95.1%

— Arms Control: 96.7%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

Security Council Votes: 96.4%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

GABON

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 16, Disagree 37, Abstain 6, Absent 13: 30.2%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%

— Arms Control: 53.8%; Human Rights: 20.0%; Middle East: 11.1%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 5: 40.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.9%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

GAMBIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 72: 0.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) X
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) X
7. Right to Development	(N) X
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

GEORGIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 31, Disagree 13, Abstain 25, Absent 3: 70.5%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 94.6%

— Arms Control: 89.5%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 37.5%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 0, Abstain 4, Absent 1: 100%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 100%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) A
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) A
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

GERMANY

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 45, Disagree 16, Abstain 11, Absent 0: 73.8%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.9%

— Arms Control: 92.9%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

GHANA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 20, Disagree 43, Abstain 6, Absent 3: 31.7%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.4%

— Arms Control: 57.1%; Human Rights: 11.1%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 1: 37.5%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) X
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

GREECE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 44, Disagree 17, Abstain 11, Absent 0: 72.1%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.6%

— Arms Control: 92.9%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

GRENADA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 20, Disagree 36, Abstain 12, Absent 4: 35.7%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.3%

— Arms Control: 57.1%; Human Rights: 37.5%; Middle East: 18.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 4, Abstain 5, Absent 0: 50.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 83.8%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

GUATEMALA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 27, Disagree 36, Abstain 6, Absent 3: 42.9%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.7%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 63.6%; Middle East: 31.6%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 63.6%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.6%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

GUINEA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 24, Disagree 41, Abstain 6, Absent 1: 36.9%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.3%

— Arms Control: 58.6%; Human Rights: 37.5%; Middle East: 19.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 44.4%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 81.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

GUINEA-BISSAU

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 19, Disagree 40, Abstain 7, Absent 6: 32.2%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.4%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 28.6%; Middle East: 11.1%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 3, Abstain 4, Absent 3: 50.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 86.4%

Security Council Votes: 96.5%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

GUYANA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 27, Disagree 41, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 39.7%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.7%

— Arms Control: 55.2%; Human Rights: 58.3%; Middle East: 23.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 63.6%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

HAITI

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 25, Disagree 33, Abstain 1, Absent 13: 43.1%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.1%

— Arms Control: 55.6%; Human Rights: 66.7%; Middle East: 35.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 1: 63.6%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

HONDURAS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 27, Disagree 40, Abstain 2, Absent 3: 40.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.5%

— Arms Control: 55.2%; Human Rights: 64.3%; Middle East: 28.6%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 1: 63.6%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.7%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

HUNGARY

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 45, Disagree 17, Abstain 10, Absent 0: 72.6%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.5%

— Arms Control: 89.7%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

ICELAND

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 45, Disagree 16, Abstain 11, Absent 0: 73.8%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.9%

— Arms Control: 92.6%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 10, Disagree 2, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 83.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) N
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

INDIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 12, Disagree 48, Abstain 12, Absent 0: 20.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 81.7%

— Arms Control: 31.8%; Human Rights: 10.0%; Middle East: 10.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 8, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 27.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 72.4%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) N
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

INDONESIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 21, Disagree 45, Abstain 6, Absent 0: 31.8%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%

— Arms Control: 51.9%; Human Rights: 27.3%; Middle East: 14.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 8, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 27.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 72.4%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) A
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) N
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

IRAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 17, Disagree 45, Abstain 8, Absent 2: 27.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 82.6%

— Arms Control: 45.8%; Human Rights: 18.2%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 8, Abstain 1, Absent 1: 27.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 71.8%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) A
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) N
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

IRAQ

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 72: 0.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) X
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) X
7. Right to Development	(N) X
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

IRELAND

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 40, Disagree 19, Abstain 13, Absent 0: 67.8%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 92.7%

— Arms Control: 84.6%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

ISRAEL

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 56, Disagree 4, Abstain 12, Absent 0: 93.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 98.5%

— Arms Control: 87.5%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 95.5%

Important Votes (13): Agree 11, Disagree 0, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 100%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 100%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) N
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) N
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

ITALY

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 45, Disagree 17, Abstain 10, Absent 0: 72.6%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.6%

— Arms Control: 92.9%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

JAMAICA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 26, Disagree 39, Abstain 7, Absent 0: 40.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.4%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 54.5%; Middle East: 30.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 63.6%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 86.2%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

JAPAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 37, Disagree 18, Abstain 17, Absent 0: 67.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.0%

— Arms Control: 85.0%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 10, Disagree 2, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 83.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.3%

Security Council Votes: 96.5%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) N
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

JORDAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 20, Disagree 40, Abstain 6, Absent 6: 33.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.6%

— Arms Control: 53.6%; Human Rights: 50.0%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 44.4%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

KAZAKHSTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 31, Disagree 24, Abstain 17, Absent 0: 56.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 90.7%

— Arms Control: 81.0%; Human Rights: 88.9%; Middle East: 30.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 70.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 89.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

KENYA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 22, Disagree 39, Abstain 11, Absent 0: 36.1%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.2%

— Arms Control: 57.1%; Human Rights: 28.6%; Middle East: 22.2%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 4, Abstain 7, Absent 0: 33.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%

Security Council Votes: 96.4%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) A
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

KUWAIT

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 27, Disagree 39, Abstain 4, Absent 2: 40.9%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.2%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 60.0%; Middle East: 21.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 1: 60.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.5%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) A
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

KYRGYZSTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 27, Disagree 27, Abstain 16, Absent 2: 50.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 89.2%

— Arms Control: 68.0%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 25.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 1: 70.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 89.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

LAOS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 9, Disagree 40, Abstain 9, Absent 14: 18.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 81.4%

— Arms Control: 41.2%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 11.1%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 6, Abstain 6, Absent 1: 0.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 71.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) A
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) A
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

LATVIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 41, Disagree 15, Abstain 13, Absent 3: 73.2%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 94.0%

— Arms Control: 92.3%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 1, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 90.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 96.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) A
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

LEBANON

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 11, Disagree 38, Abstain 11, Absent 12: 22.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 82.3%

— Arms Control: 37.5%; Human Rights: 37.5%; Middle East: 10.5%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 4, Abstain 5, Absent 2: 33.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.7%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) A
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

LESOTHO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 7, Disagree 10, Abstain 3, Absent 52: 41.2%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.4%

— Arms Control: 100%; Human Rights: 40.0%; Middle East: 66.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 2: 37.5%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 60.2%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

LIBERIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 23, Disagree 36, Abstain 13, Absent 0: 39.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 86.3%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 25.0%; Middle East: 26.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 3, Abstain 7, Absent 0: 50.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 87.5%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) A
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

LIBYA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 14, Disagree 49, Abstain 7, Absent 2: 22.2%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 80.9%

— Arms Control: 36.4%; Human Rights: 15.4%; Middle East: 13.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 9, Abstain 1, Absent 1: 18.2%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 68.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) A
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) N
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

LIECHTENSTEIN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 40, Disagree 17, Abstain 15, Absent 0: 70.2%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.5%

— Arms Control: 88.0%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

LITHUANIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 43, Disagree 15, Abstain 14, Absent 0: 74.1%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 94.3%

— Arms Control: 92.6%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 1, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 90.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 96.4%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) A
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

LUXEMBOURG

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 46, Disagree 16, Abstain 10, Absent 0: 74.2%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 94.0%

— Arms Control: 92.9%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 10, Disagree 2, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 83.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) N
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

MADAGASCAR

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 19, Disagree 27, Abstain 1, Absent 25: 41.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.3%

— Arms Control: 53.8%; Human Rights: 25.0%; Middle East: 42.9%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 3, Abstain 0, Absent 6: 57.1%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.4%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) X
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

MALAWI

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 21, Disagree 39, Abstain 5, Absent 7: 35.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.9%

— Arms Control: 53.6%; Human Rights: 57.1%; Middle East: 22.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 2, Absent 2: 44.4%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) A
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

MALAYSIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 23, Disagree 42, Abstain 7, Absent 0: 35.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.3%

— Arms Control: 55.2%; Human Rights: 37.5%; Middle East: 14.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 6, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 40.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 78.6%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

MALDIVES

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 26, Disagree 41, Abstain 3, Absent 2: 38.8%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.5%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 55.6%; Middle East: 21.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 6, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 45.5%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 79.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

MALI

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 22, Disagree 40, Abstain 7, Absent 3: 35.5%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.2%

— Arms Control: 55.6%; Human Rights: 37.5%; Middle East: 15.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 1: 50.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

MALTA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 33, Disagree 29, Abstain 10, Absent 0: 53.2%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 89.1%

— Arms Control: 79.2%; Human Rights: 83.3%; Middle East: 27.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 66.7%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 86.7%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 32, Disagree 11, Abstain 28, Absent 1: 74.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 95.5%

— Arms Control: 77.3%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 77.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 1, Absent 1: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) A
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

MAURITANIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 19, Disagree 37, Abstain 7, Absent 9: 33.9%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.0%

— Arms Control: 54.5%; Human Rights: 42.9%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 44.4%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 79.6%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

MAURITIUS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 23, Disagree 39, Abstain 6, Absent 4: 37.1%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.6%

— Arms Control: 45.8%; Human Rights: 72.7%; Middle East: 27.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 66.7%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 86.2%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

MEXICO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 24, Disagree 40, Abstain 8, Absent 0: 37.5%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.0%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 58.3%; Middle East: 28.6%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 60.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.7%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) A
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

MICRONESIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 35, Disagree 0, Abstain 25, Absent 12: 100%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 100%

— Arms Control: 100%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 100%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 0, Abstain 3, Absent 1: 100%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 100%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) A
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

MONACO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 45, Disagree 13, Abstain 11, Absent 3: 77.6%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 94.8%

— Arms Control: 96.4%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 92.8%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

MONGOLIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 29, Disagree 35, Abstain 5, Absent 3: 45.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 86.5%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 72.7%; Middle East: 30.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 1: 63.6%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.9%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

MOROCCO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 23, Disagree 37, Abstain 5, Absent 7: 38.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.7%

— Arms Control: 60.0%; Human Rights: 44.4%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 1: 50.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 83.4%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) A
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

MOZAMBIQUE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 21, Disagree 41, Abstain 8, Absent 2: 33.9%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.0%

— Arms Control: 55.2%; Human Rights: 42.9%; Middle East: 19.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 5, Abstain 5, Absent 0: 37.5%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) A
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

MYANMAR (BURMA)

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 16, Disagree 45, Abstain 10, Absent 1: 26.2%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 82.8%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 10.0%; Middle East: 19.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 8, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 27.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 72.2%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) A
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) N
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

NAMIBIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 21, Disagree 43, Abstain 6, Absent 2: 32.8%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%

— Arms Control: 55.2%; Human Rights: 33.3%; Middle East: 19.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 6, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 33.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 77.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) A
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

NEPAL

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 24, Disagree 38, Abstain 8, Absent 2: 38.7%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.1%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 37.5%; Middle East: 21.1%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 2, Abstain 6, Absent 1: 66.7%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 91.4%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) A
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

NETHERLANDS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 46, Disagree 16, Abstain 10, Absent 0: 74.2%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 94.0%

— Arms Control: 92.9%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 10, Disagree 2, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 83.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) N
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

NEW ZEALAND

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 40, Disagree 21, Abstain 11, Absent 0: 65.6%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 92.0%

— Arms Control: 78.6%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

NICARAGUA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 25, Disagree 34, Abstain 4, Absent 9: 42.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.5%

— Arms Control: 51.9%; Human Rights: 69.2%; Middle East: 29.4%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 0, Absent 2: 72.7%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.7%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

NIGER

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 25, Disagree 45, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 35.7%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.5%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 33.3%; Middle East: 18.2%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 7, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 36.4%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 75.9%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

NIGERIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 21, Disagree 47, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 30.9%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 82.4%

— Arms Control: 53.6%; Human Rights: 16.7%; Middle East: 17.4%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 9, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 25.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 69.6%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) N
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

NORWAY

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 45, Disagree 14, Abstain 13, Absent 0: 76.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 94.7%

— Arms Control: 100%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 41.2%

Important Votes (13): Agree 10, Disagree 1, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 90.9%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 96.6%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) A
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) N
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

OMAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 23, Disagree 42, Abstain 4, Absent 3: 35.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.9%

— Arms Control: 55.2%; Human Rights: 33.3%; Middle East: 18.2%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 1: 44.4%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 81.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) A
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

PAKISTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 20, Disagree 44, Abstain 8, Absent 0: 31.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.5%

— Arms Control: 52.0%; Human Rights: 27.3%; Middle East: 10.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 8, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 33.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 73.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) N
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

PALAU

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 72: 0.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) X
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) X
7. Right to Development	(N) X
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

PANAMA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 26, Disagree 37, Abstain 7, Absent 2: 41.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.8%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 50.0%; Middle East: 26.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 1: 66.7%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 88.7%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) X
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 21, Disagree 41, Abstain 10, Absent 0: 33.9%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.5%

— Arms Control: 57.1%; Human Rights: 25.0%; Middle East: 15.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 6, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 33.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 77.8%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

PARAGUAY

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 29, Disagree 38, Abstain 3, Absent 2: 43.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.4%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 64.3%; Middle East: 35.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 4, Abstain 0, Absent 0: 69.2%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 86.7%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

PERU

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 27, Disagree 39, Abstain 6, Absent 0: 40.9%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.5%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 58.3%; Middle East: 30.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 63.6%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 86.2%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

PHILIPPINES

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 21, Disagree 43, Abstain 8, Absent 0: 32.8%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.9%

— Arms Control: 55.2%; Human Rights: 25.0%; Middle East: 18.2%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 6, Abstain 5, Absent 0: 25.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 76.9%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) A
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

POLAND

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 44, Disagree 17, Abstain 11, Absent 0: 72.1%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.6%

— Arms Control: 92.9%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

Security Council Votes: 96.5%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

PORTUGAL

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 44, Disagree 17, Abstain 11, Absent 0: 72.1%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.6%

— Arms Control: 92.9%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

Security Council Votes: 96.5%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

QATAR

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 24, Disagree 44, Abstain 2, Absent 2: 35.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.5%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 30.0%; Middle East: 18.2%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 7, Abstain 1, Absent 1: 36.4%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 75.5%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) N
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 30, Disagree 18, Abstain 24, Absent 0: 62.5%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 92.8%

— Arms Control: 89.5%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 26.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 1, Abstain 6, Absent 0: 85.7%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 96.0%

Security Council Votes: 96.5%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) A
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 37, Disagree 16, Abstain 17, Absent 2: 69.8%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.6%

— Arms Control: 95.7%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 31.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 80.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 92.8%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) A
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

ROMANIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 43, Disagree 16, Abstain 12, Absent 1: 72.9%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.8%

— Arms Control: 92.9%; Human Rights: 90.9%; Middle East: 38.9%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) A
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

RUSSIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 34, Disagree 24, Abstain 14, Absent 0: 58.6%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 90.8%

— Arms Control: 87.5%; Human Rights: 58.3%; Middle East: 31.6%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 63.6%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 86.2%

Security Council Votes: 96.4%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) N
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

RWANDA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 10, Disagree 10, Abstain 10, Absent 42: 50.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 89.9%

— Arms Control: 52.9%; Human Rights: 33.3%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 1, Abstain 2, Absent 8: 66.7%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 90.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) A
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) X
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) X
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 16, Disagree 36, Abstain 7, Absent 13: 30.8%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.5%

— Arms Control: 51.9%; Human Rights: 20.0%; Middle East: 13.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 3: 33.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.7%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

ST. LUCIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 20, Disagree 40, Abstain 9, Absent 3: 33.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.4%

— Arms Control: 55.2%; Human Rights: 28.6%; Middle East: 15.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 4, Abstain 5, Absent 1: 42.9%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 83.6%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 17, Disagree 18, Abstain 3, Absent 34: 48.6%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 87.6%

— Arms Control: 53.6%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 37.5%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 1, Abstain 0, Absent 9: 75.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 92.7%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) X
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) X
7. Right to Development	(N) X
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

SAMOA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 31, Disagree 33, Abstain 8, Absent 0: 48.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 87.5%

— Arms Control: 58.6%; Human Rights: 76.9%; Middle East: 35.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 4, Abstain 0, Absent 0: 69.2%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 87.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

SAN MARINO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 38, Disagree 20, Abstain 14, Absent 0: 65.5%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 92.3%

— Arms Control: 80.0%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 72: 0.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) X
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) X
7. Right to Development	(N) X
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

SAUDI ARABIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 19, Disagree 42, Abstain 9, Absent 2: 31.1%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.7%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 40.0%; Middle East: 21.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 6, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 45.5%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 78.9%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) A
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) N
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

SENEGAL

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 26, Disagree 37, Abstain 7, Absent 2: 41.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.7%

— Arms Control: 60.7%; Human Rights: 62.5%; Middle East: 22.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 55.6%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.8%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) A
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

SEYCHELLES

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 72: 0.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) X
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) X
7. Right to Development	(N) X
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

SIERRA LEONE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 24, Disagree 40, Abstain 6, Absent 2: 37.5%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.6%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 37.5%; Middle East: 19.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 1: 37.5%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

SINGAPORE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 22, Disagree 39, Abstain 11, Absent 0: 36.1%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.2%

— Arms Control: 58.6%; Human Rights: 33.3%; Middle East: 21.1%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 44.4%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 81.5%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 43, Disagree 17, Abstain 12, Absent 0: 71.7%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.5%

— Arms Control: 92.9%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

SLOVENIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 43, Disagree 17, Abstain 12, Absent 0: 71.7%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.5%

— Arms Control: 92.9%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 30, Disagree 32, Abstain 8, Absent 2: 48.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 87.5%

— Arms Control: 58.6%; Human Rights: 90.9%; Middle East: 30.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 66.7%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 86.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

SOMALIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 72: 0.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) X
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) X
7. Right to Development	(N) X
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

SOUTH AFRICA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 27, Disagree 39, Abstain 6, Absent 0: 40.9%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.4%

— Arms Control: 65.4%; Human Rights: 53.8%; Middle East: 22.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 6, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 45.5%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 79.2%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) A
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

SPAIN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 44, Disagree 17, Abstain 11, Absent 0: 72.1%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.6%

— Arms Control: 92.9%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 81.8%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

SRI LANKA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 22, Disagree 43, Abstain 7, Absent 0: 33.8%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.0%

— Arms Control: 55.2%; Human Rights: 25.0%; Middle East: 18.2%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 6, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 40.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 78.6%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

SUDAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 20, Disagree 49, Abstain 2, Absent 1: 29.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 81.8%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 15.4%; Middle East: 13.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 9, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 25.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 69.8%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) A
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) N
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) N
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

SURINAME

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 21, Disagree 40, Abstain 6, Absent 5: 34.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.8%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 37.5%; Middle East: 20.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 1: 50.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 83.7%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

SWAZILAND

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 27, Disagree 33, Abstain 12, Absent 0: 45.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 87.5%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 50.0%; Middle East: 42.9%

Important Votes (13): Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 60.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.7%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

SWEDEN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 42, Disagree 19, Abstain 11, Absent 0: 68.9%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 92.8%

— Arms Control: 84.6%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 10, Disagree 2, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 83.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.3%

Security Council Votes: 96.5%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) N
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

SYRIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 7, Disagree 43, Abstain 8, Absent 14: 14.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 79.8%

— Arms Control: 33.3%; Human Rights: 10.0%; Middle East: 10.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 1, Disagree 8, Abstain 3, Absent 1: 11.1%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 65.9%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) A
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) A
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) N
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

TAJIKISTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 24, Disagree 15, Abstain 14, Absent 19: 61.5%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 91.9%

— Arms Control: 77.8%; Human Rights: 66.7%; Middle East: 27.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 3: 71.4%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 90.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) A
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

THAILAND

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 24, Disagree 41, Abstain 7, Absent 0: 36.9%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.7%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 42.9%; Middle East: 19.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 44.4%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 81.5%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 41, Disagree 17, Abstain 14, Absent 0: 70.7%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.5%

— Arms Control: 89.7%; Human Rights: 90.0%; Middle East: 33.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 80.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 92.9%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) A
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

TOGO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 21, Disagree 42, Abstain 9, Absent 0: 33.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.2%

— Arms Control: 53.6%; Human Rights: 33.3%; Middle East: 15.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 4, Abstain 6, Absent 0: 42.9%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) A
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 25, Disagree 39, Abstain 6, Absent 2: 39.1%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.9%

— Arms Control: 57.1%; Human Rights: 63.6%; Middle East: 25.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 0: 63.6%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.8%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

TUNISIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 23, Disagree 42, Abstain 6, Absent 1: 35.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.2%

— Arms Control: 55.2%; Human Rights: 37.5%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 44.4%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 81.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

TURKEY

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 34, Disagree 26, Abstain 9, Absent 3: 56.7%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 89.8%

— Arms Control: 92.3%; Human Rights: 66.7%; Middle East: 22.7%

Important Votes (13): Agree 5, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 2: 55.6%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.8%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

TURKMENISTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 18, Disagree 7, Abstain 12, Absent 35: 72.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 94.5%

— Arms Control: 78.9%; Human Rights: 50.0%; Middle East: 50.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 2, Abstain 4, Absent 4: 60.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 85.8%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

UGANDA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 17, Disagree 41, Abstain 7, Absent 7: 29.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 82.9%

— Arms Control: 51.9%; Human Rights: 14.3%; Middle East: 11.1%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 2: 28.6%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 78.4%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) A
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

UKRAINE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 34, Disagree 23, Abstain 15, Absent 0: 59.6%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 91.2%

— Arms Control: 76.9%; Human Rights: 87.5%; Middle East: 30.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 0: 70.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 89.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 21, Disagree 41, Abstain 6, Absent 4: 33.9%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 83.8%

— Arms Control: 51.9%; Human Rights: 37.5%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 1: 50.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 84.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

UNITED KINGDOM

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 50, Disagree 13, Abstain 9, Absent 0: 79.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 95.1%

— Arms Control: 96.6%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 36.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 10, Disagree 2, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 83.3%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 93.3%

Security Council Votes: 96.5%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) N
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) A

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 18, Disagree 42, Abstain 12, Absent 0: 30.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 84.0%

— Arms Control: 51.9%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 20.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 2, Disagree 5, Abstain 6, Absent 0: 28.6%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 80.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) A
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) A
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

URUGUAY

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 27, Disagree 32, Abstain 9, Absent 4: 45.8%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 87.0%

— Arms Control: 65.2%; Human Rights: 64.3%; Middle East: 35.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 9, Disagree 3, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 75.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 89.5%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) A
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

UZBEKISTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 29, Disagree 10, Abstain 7, Absent 26: 74.4%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 93.8%

— Arms Control: 77.3%; Human Rights: 100%; Middle East: 37.5%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 1, Absent 3: 88.9%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 94.9%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) N
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) X
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) A
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

VANUATU

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 27, Disagree 38, Abstain 3, Absent 4: 41.5%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.0%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 75.0%; Middle East: 27.3%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 66.7%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) A
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) Y
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

VENEZUELA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 28, Disagree 40, Abstain 4, Absent 0: 41.2%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 85.2%

— Arms Control: 56.7%; Human Rights: 58.3%; Middle East: 31.8%

Important Votes (13): Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 0: 66.7%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 86.7%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) N
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) A
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) Y
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

VIETNAM

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 9, Disagree 44, Abstain 8, Absent 11: 17.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 80.5%

— Arms Control: 36.8%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 10.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 8, Abstain 3, Absent 2: 0.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 65.7%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) A
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) A
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) N
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1997

YEMEN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 21, Disagree 42, Abstain 1, Absent 8: 33.3%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 82.9%

— Arms Control: 55.2%; Human Rights: 16.7%; Middle East: 15.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 3, Disagree 5, Abstain 0, Absent 5: 37.5%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 79.3%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) Y
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO)

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 72: 0.0%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

— Arms Control: 0.0%; Human Rights: 0.0%; Middle East: 0.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 13: 0.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) X
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) X
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) X
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) X
7. Right to Development	(N) X
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) X
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) X
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) X
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) X
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) X

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote

ZAMBIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 22, Disagree 31, Abstain 10, Absent 9: 41.5%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 86.8%

— Arms Control: 55.2%; Human Rights: 33.3%; Middle East: 50.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 4, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 3: 50.0%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 83.4%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) Y
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) A
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) X
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) X
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) Y
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) A
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) Y
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) Y
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) X
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

ZIMBABWE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes (72): Agree 18, Disagree 43, Abstain 6, Absent 5: 29.5%

— Including All 203 Consensus Resolutions: 82.8%

— Arms Control: 50.0%; Human Rights: 22.2%; Middle East: 10.0%

Important Votes (13): Agree 1, Disagree 7, Abstain 4, Absent 1: 12.5%

— Including the 18 Important Consensus Resolutions: 71.7%

Important Issues	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba	(N) Y
2. IAEA Report	(Y) X
3. Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines	(Y) A
4. Enhancement of Palestinian Status	(N) Y
5. Palestinian Self-Determination	(N) Y
6. Periodic and Genuine Elections	(Y) A
7. Right to Development	(N) Y
8. Human Rights in Sudan	(Y) Y
9. Human Rights in Iraq	(Y) A
10. Human Rights in Iran	(Y) N
11. Human Rights in Cuba	(Y) N
12. Human Rights in Parts of the Former Yugoslavia	(Y) A
13. Political/Economic Coercion	(N) Y

Votes: Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, X=Absent, ()=U.S. Vote